BSA
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster, cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co:
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XII NO. 169— BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 18, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

.. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

TS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

ay Edition must be subscribed not less than one year.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B.I.S.N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE. CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT

TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT. Terms, Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
G.P.O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th July	DELTA ..		8,697
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTANx	20,842
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23th ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,272
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,627
1st Nov.	DELTA	MOREA *	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN x	20,847
22nd ,,	NALDERA		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA	MALWA*	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA		7,952
27th ,, 1925.	DELTA	MANTUA *	10,902
3rd Jan.	CALEDONIA		7,622
10th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,315
17th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
24th ,,	DELTA ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
31st ,,	NALDERA ..		15995
7th Feb.	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MOREA *	10,911
28th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
7th March	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
21st ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA *	10,941
25th ,,	DEVANHA @	ExtraSteamer	8,092
28th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
4th April	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA *	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India
@Special reduced fares

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£ 66 & £ 62.	£ 60 & £ 56
Second ,,	,, 52.	,, 48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
25th July	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA * ..	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
26th ,,	DOMALA ..	8,441

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamer.	Tons	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
22nd July	SARDINIA	6,684	MONGOLIA ..
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	6,696	MOLDAVIA ..
26th Sept.	SICILIA	6,813	MOOLTAN ..
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	6,684	MALOJA ..
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	6,696	MONGOLIA ..
9th Dec.	SICILIA	3,813	MOLDAVIA ..

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

18th July ..	VARELA	Busreh via K'chi. 9-30 a. m.
23rd ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
23rd ,, ..	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

P. O Box. 122.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru.	A. Ito	5339	20th July	31st July,
* Awa Maru.	T.Kurita	6028	28th July	11th Aug.
Morioka Maru.	S.Kameyama	4469	17th Aug.	31st Aug.
Nagato Maru.	Y. Kotorii	5901	28th Aug.	11th Sep

* Passenger Accommodation.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:— "YUSEN"

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.

Fully paid up Capital	F80,000,000	£6,666,660
Reserve Funds	42,429,181	£3,535,765

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.

BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—32, ESPLANADE ROAD.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

"The Best of its Kind"

A Graduate from Bilaspur informs us that "your Patent Medicine (Atank Nigrah Pills) is the best of its kind."

The pills are meant to cure Constipation, Indigestion, Nervousness, brain fag, etc., etc.

Re. 1/- only for a trial tin of 32 pills.

Bombay Office:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy

Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rocks. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7.

C.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
11, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60/- for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED, AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager
DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING. COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office.—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

LIFE INSURANCE

IS

To the Young—THRIFT
It enables one to lay a foundation for after years

To the Family Man—PEACE of MIND
It satisfies his desire to provide for his dependents.

To the Business Man—PROTECTION
It provides a sinking fund—is an asset to any business.

To the Widow—MAINTENANCE
It maintains the home in Comfort and provides an education for the children.

What Is it to you?

Write for particulars to:—

THE

MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.

HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO, CANADA

M. KANJI & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS.

Universal Building;

COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—1°, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.— AGENTS for every district, head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.

APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS everywhere on Rs. 50—75—100. Deposit Rs. 100, 150, 250 respectively. Interest 6 per cent. UNIVERSA SHORTHAND CO., Naiwara, Delhi, Enclose stamps.
A 10778

WANTED—One Hindi speaking GRADUATE with second language Urdu. Apply personally to TOMSON COMPANY, Sandhurst Road, opposite, Gandharwa Maha-Vidyalaya, Bombay 4.
A R10826

WANTED—Enthusiastic CANVASSERS to push our genuine Hair Oil in the Market. Terms liberal. See personally. SATWICK & CO., Jethabhai Kalyanji's Building, No. 9, Top Floor, Gamdevi, Bombay 7.
A R10825

PRECIS WRITER—Wanted immediately; handwriting, experience and references must be first class. Good salary. Apply Box No. 386, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20159

WANTED—A RESIDENT HOUSE SURGEON for the Aimai Merwanji Chamarbagwala Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel to resume duties 1st August, 1924. Appointment 6 months. Previous experience necessary. Apply with testimonials to the HON. SECRETARY.
A R10829

WANTED—WHOLESALE IMPORTERS, TRAVELLING AGENTS, and CANVASSERS on commission to sell our most saleable Nutcrackers on cash or credit (30 days sight bill.) Terms and illustrated booklet from MANAGER, CHHATBAR COY., 4, Jamnagar (Kathiawar).
A R10823

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GRADUATE experienced in perfumery business, HINDU LADY DOCTOR, practice allowed with free lodging and one Marathi and Gujarati knowing TYPIST. Apply with copies of testimonials to the BRITISH INDIA SERVICE SECURING AGENCY, 77/1, Latouch Road, CAWNPORE.
A R10822

WANTED by European Mercantile Firm, CANVASSERS, Security essential. Write stating age, nationality, experience, languages spoken and salary expected to Box No. 395, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 20187

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN energetic young Bengali of high family seeks EMPLOYMENT as a Clerk or Typist. KHITINDRA MOHAN MITRA, Kanchen Building, Darjeeling.
B R10796

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE on the Warden Road at Sea Side, unique situation with a spacious compound. For particulars apply Box No. 383, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle"
N20149

FOR SALE in Madras Presidency Sugar Factory, brand new plant to deal cane and Jaggery, situated on the Railway Station and in centre of cane cultivation and jaggery market. Complete with electric installation Bungalows, Godowns, etc. Apply Box No. 396, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G 20188

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FOR VEGETARIAN HINDUS, Kurla Road, Andheri, near Station, ground floor of bungalow. Apply at premises till 10 a.m. or NENSEY MADHAVJI, Moolji Jetha Market.
C 10807

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel the finest, absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL

PARIS—Rue de Castiglion

PARIS

Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI.

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—SECOND HAND HYDRAULIC PRESSURE PUMP with fast and loose pulleys for belt drive, to pump water under pressure up to 1,000 lbs. per square inch. May be geared or ungeared latter preferred, and should have three or four Plungers 1½" or 2" diameter, with stroke 3" or 4". Must be in good working order and good state of repair. Reply to Agent Mesopotamian Government Railways, Ballard Road Bombay, giving full particulars and stating lowest price including packing and delivery F.O.R. Bombay.
K R20166

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

RS. EIGHTY THOUSAND are to be shortly distributed as prizes. For particulars apply to HON. SECRETARIES, VOLUNTEERS' UNION HIGH SCHOOL, PRIZE FUND, Dhoraji (Kathiawar).
T R10794

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,

Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21986

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.—This SUNDAY, at 2-30 p.m. at Charni Road Railway Level Crossing in the floor, above the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Workshop:—Catalogues contain big marble top sliding table, marble large side board, Drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield suites, E. lamps and fans, Almyrahs, Beds, clocks and watches, platedware, crockery, etc., Auctioneers, Messrs. MISTRY & C.
T 20190

AN AUCTION SALE of good quality furniture, etc., TO-MORROW at 2-30 p.m. at our Show Rooms No. 8/10, Dean Lane, near Hummum Street, Fort, the whole of the contents including the appointment of Drawing, Dining Hall, Bed Rooms and Kitchen —on view—Auctioneers, Messrs. MISTRY & CO.
T 20191

KASHMIR SUPPLIES.—Best Donegal Tweeds of soft natural wool. Rs. 12 per Suit Length Rs. 9 per Coat Length. Real Kashmir embroidered silk Blouse piece Rs. 11/4. Silk embroidered leather Vanity Bag Rs. 2/8. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 3 per tola. Hive Collected Lotus Honey Re. 1 per tola. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE, Srinagar.
T R10732

GREEN ALMONDS, 11 lbs. and 5 lbs. parcles are being supplied, free at destination, for Rs. 5/8 and Rs. 3, respectively. CANAUD & CO., SRINAGAR.
T R10498

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil, advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of SUB-ENGINEER in the grade of Rs. 200—10—300 per month with an allowance of Rs. 35 for maintaining a motor bicycle.

Candidates must be graduates in Civil Engineering of a recognised Engineering Institution, and must have had at least 5 years practical experience, preferably in Municipal Engineering Works. Preference will be given to those who have been in charge of a Sub Division and have carried out large engineering works.

The selected candidate will be appointed on probation for six months in the first instance, and if confirmed will be eligible to the benefits of the Municipal Pension Fund. No joining expenses will be paid.

Applications must reach the office of the Executive Engineer by 5th August, 1924.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Karachi, dated, 12th July, 1924.
20186

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MFG. COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 31st March, 1924.
2. To appoint a Director in place of the one who retires by rotation, but is eligible and offers himself for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Haji Gulam Mahomed Ajam as a Director of the Company.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

NOTICE is also given that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 19th July, 1924, to THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS AND COMPANY,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th July, 1924.
20189

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

LOST ALLOTMENT LETTER.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Allotment Letter No. 4053 in respect of five Ordinary Shares Nos. 368030/368034 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Khoja Salemahomed Abdoola, has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these Shares should be notified to the Company at their Registered Address, Colaba Causeway, Bombay, within 15 days from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate Allotment Letter will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

Dated 16th July, 1924.
C R10828

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MOTORISTS.

A large quantity of Motor and Motor-cycle Tyres and Tubes in all sizes are being sold at half price, also one brand new Waverly Car and three French Cars:—

Come and make your selection. Such opportunity will not occur again.

A. J. B. MOHAMED,
Khetwadi 13th Lane, Bombay.
10785

PROFESSIONAL NOTICE.

MR. J. G. CORNELIUS, Incorporated Accountant and Auditor has started practice as a Public Accountant, and Auditor at Great Western Bldg., Apollo Street, Bombay.
R19755

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of uniforms to the forest staff of the Bombay Presidency excluding Sind, during the year ending 31st March, 1925. Form of tender and particulars of uniforms to be supplied can be obtained on application to the Personal Assistant to the Chief Conservator of Forests at Poona. Sealed tenders together with the samples of cloth to be submitted not later than 2nd August, 1924, and will be opened at noon on the 4th August, by:

THE CHIEF CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

Central Offices,
Poona, 12th July, 1924.
20147

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BANKEYAL GOPINATH TALIWALLA, Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease Ben, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house and building standing thereon situate lying and being at Naviwadi in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement four hundred and seventy-four square yards be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 64, Collector's New No. 659, Old Survey No. 387 and New Survey No. 1/283 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1978 and which said house and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4902 and 4904 and Street Nos. 46—48 (1/2) Naviwadi and are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Naviwadi lane, on or towards the West partly by the property of Kissenlal Ratanlal Daphtary and partly by the property of Atmaram Babaji, on or towards the south by the property of Morarji Keshavji and on or towards the North by the property of Raghoba Madhoba.

Dated 16th day of July, 1924.
R. K. MODY,
For Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
20184

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.
(No. 685 of 1924.)

Re: Messrs. M. M. KOPTI & CO., carrying on business at Custom House, Road, within the Fort of Bombay by its partners (1) Hatimbhoy Gulamhussein, (2) Mahomedbhai Esabhai Kopti, (3) Mahomedbhai Sulemanji Kopti, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing respectively at Colaba Custom House Road and Gola Lane, within the Fort, Bombay: ..... Debtors.

Ex. PARTE: KHIMCHAND VIRCHAND: Petitioning Creditor.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Mahomedbhai Esabhai Kopti and Mahomedbhai Sulamanji Kopti partners of the abovenamed Debtors' firm of Messrs. M. M. Kopti and Co., carrying on business at Custom House Road have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act 1909 (III of 1909.) It is ordered that all the estate and effects of Mahomedbhai Esabhai Kopti and Mahomedbhai Sulemanji Kopti of the said Debtors' firm of Messrs. M. M. Kopti & Co., do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents Mahomedbhai Esabhai Kopti and Mahomedbhai Sulemanji Kopti do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 15th day of July, 1924.
K. A. BHUJWANI,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court,
Bombay, this 16th day of July, 1924.
20178

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1456 of 1924.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 25th day of April, 1924.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) HIRALAL BAKOREDAS, (2) MANILAL BAKOREDAS, (3) DOSSABHAI MAGANLAL, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) HATIMBHAI GULAMHUSSEIN and (2) MAHOMEDALLY ABDUL KADER, both of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a coucise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the Defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 6,62,500 with compound interest thereon at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per month of 30 days with monthly rents from the 5th March, 1924, till payment and also Income Tax and Super Tax on the interest due on the said sum of Rs. 6,62,500 at the rate of 18 pies in a rupee on the amount found due by way of interest less the nett rents recovered by the Plaintiffs; that in default of payment within a time to be fixed by this Hon'ble Court the mortgaged properties mentioned in the Schedule "A" to the Plaint be sold by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and the nett sale proceeds be paid to the Plaintiffs towards the satisfaction of their claim and in the event of their being a deficiency liberty may be reserved for the Plaintiffs to apply for a personal decree against the Defendants to the extent of the difference between the net sale proceeds and the decretal amount and that the Defendants may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit and interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum till payment and that the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 29th day of July, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 1st day of May, 1924.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 1st day of May, 1924.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
20183

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

E2661. No. 2819.
21/6/24 30/6/24.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of Administration of the property and credits of MADANGOPAL RAMSUKH: MALANI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Piecegoods Merchants, residing at Kalbadevi Road, ... Deceased.

NATHALAL DEVCHAND SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort, duly constituted attorney of Bai Singhari, widow of the deceased, Madangopal Ramsukh residing at Pipar District Jodhpur in Marwar ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight Acting, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Nineteenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

R. B. PATEL.

The 19th day of June, 1924.
Messrs. DUBASH & CO.,
Ptetioner's Attorneys.
20185

ASTROLOGER OF ASTROLOGERS.

Gained world wide fame in ASTROLOGY. Simply furnish your time and date of birth or writing letter. Special five years' life reading with character sketch, Map of Heavens longevity, finance, business and Marriage prospects etc. Rs. 4/8/-. One year's life reading with the above details Rs. 2. Answers for any three questions with miraculous accuracy Rs. 1/4/-. Satisfaction guaranteed. Trial will convince. Testimonials highest. Apply to:— THE BHARAT ASTROLOGICAL ASHREMAM, Kasimkota, Vizag Dt. (S India).
10736

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT SOPARI BAUG, PAREL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors for the owner, Mr. Khimji Asur Virji, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 5.30 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises.

All that piece of Improvement Trust leasehold land containing an area of 578 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 47 of the Sopari Baug Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by Plot No. 48 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Nathubhai Vithaldas Jhaveri, on the South by Plot No. 62 of the said Estate leased to Nowroji Sorabji Bunshah and Kaikhushru Nowroji Katrak, on the West by Plot No. 46 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Dewji Tokersey and on the North by a road 26 feet in width, which piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey No. 2558 and Cadastral Survey No. 74, Parel-Sivri Division, together with the building standing thereon, consisting of a ground floor and three upper floors, assessed by the Municipality under F Ward Nos. 576 (1A), Street No. 5AA. The said property is held by the Vendor under a lease from the City Improvement Trust for a term of 999 years from the 19th day of August, 1920, at an annual rent of Rs. 392.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, intending purchasers may apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned at Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

Under instructions from Mr. Mohan Nanabhoy, the Receiver appointed by the High Court at Bombay in Suit No. 2990 of 1919, wherein Parshotam Naran and another are the Plaintiffs and Gocaldas Naran and others are the Defendants, and pursuant to the Consent Decree, dated the 1st day of March, 1920, and Consent Order, dated the 30th day of August, 1923, made in the said Suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Duncan Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 100 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New No. 7662, New Survey No. 4298 and Cadastral Survey No. 4100 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7366 and Street No. 249-251, all which premises are situate at and on the East side of Lower Duncan Road in Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Lower Duncan Road, on or towards the North by the property of Aspendiarji Jamsedji and on or towards the South by the property of Mencherji Bomanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the Bank concerned:—

1 case Chocolate (German).

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria.
1 second-hand rubber tyred mail coach.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 18th July, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE TO-DAY AT 4 P. M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG PLOT OF LAND (ON WHICH PRECIOUS CINEMA IS ERECTED), SITUATED AT LAMINGTON ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY

Under instructions from Messrs. Khimji Shamji, Umersi Kachra, Lalji Bharmal, Ratanshi Mulji and Kanji Mulji, the Mortgagees herein, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Virji Jivraj, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 29th day of July, 1921, and made between Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will to-day FRIDAY the 18th July, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Lamington Road.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,858 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of a large piece of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 35, and New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13914, 13909, 13944, 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 175, 173, 6/131 and 132, and New Survey No. 6984, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 4429, 4430 (1), 4430 (2), 4430 (3), 2710, 2707 (1), 2702 (2), Street Nos. 1, 2, 2B, 51, 53, 4 and 4a, and bounded on or towards the East by a road, on or towards the West partly by Lamington Road and partly by the property of Kanji Ratanshey and the property lately belonging to Haji Abdul Waldena and now to Hurarwala, on or towards the North partly by the property of Sorabji Temuraj Raja and partly by the property of Miss Hamabai Framji Petit, and on or towards the South by the property of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dantary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE-CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-NIGHT
6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
FIRST PROGRAMME OF THE FIRST THEATRE IN THE EAST.
THE LAUGHTER LEADER
HAROLD LLOYD

HAROLD LLOYD.

IN
GRANDMA'S BOY
HIS FIRST 'SUPER' PRODUCTION IN 5 REELS.
FIVE REELS OF JOY
Pathe Pictorial
A SCREEN MAGAZINE
"FELIX"
THE INIMITABLE FILM CAT.
SEE HOW FELIX Keeps on Walking.
PATHE GAZETTE
SHOWING
DERBY 1924
POPULAR PRICES.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 10 P.M.
"THE THREE MUST-GET-THERES"
Featuring MAX LINDER.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"THE DANCER OF THE NILE"
Featuring CARMEL MYERS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
"BROADWAY ROSE"
Featuring MAE MURRAY.

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-NIGHT LAST THREE CHAPTERS
HAUNTED VALLEY
Featuring
RUTH ROLAND and
Dippy Doo-Dads
One Reel Comedy entirely performed by Monkeys.
5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m. Daily.
Matinee Every Saturday, and Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30 p.m
Popular Prices.

IMPERIAL

Presents
To-Night and during this week
GUL BAKAVLI
Produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY,
DAILY FOUR SHOWS :— at 5-0, 7-0, 9-0, and 11-0 p. m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holiday at 3-0 P. M.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME !
UNIVERSAL JEWEL DRAMA
"SPORTING YOUTH"
7 Reels—featuring the popular Stars
REGINALD DENNY
REGINALD DENNY
and the pretty winsome
LAURA LA PLANTE
LAURA LA PLANTE
The International News in the Programme,
To-Night 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
COMMENCING TOMORROW-SATURDAY !
ANOTHER UNIVERSAL SUPER-JEWEL
"THE ACQUITTAL"
You Will Be Startled and Surprised as Never Before !

Featuring
CLAIRE WINDSOR
NORMAN KERRY
BARBARA BEDFORD
RICHARD TRAVERS
and a tremendons all star cast

RITA WEIMAN'S great mystery play as produced by COHAN and HARRIS brought to the screen greater than ever !

BARRISTERS—SOLICITORS—PLEADERS!
Can you afford to miss this picture? We emphatically say NO! Then be ready for
TO-MORROW—SATURDAY
AT THE
West-End Cinema
NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents
MAJESTIC FILM CO.'S
NAND-BATRISI
A Masterly Social Drama adapted from the story by SAMALBHAT
Featuring
MISS DOLORES BERRY.
Something New And Novel.
SEE IT TO-DAY.

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
119 Medows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 21284

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT THE JUNCTION OF THE SEWREE ROAD AND CEMETERY ROAD.

To-morrow, Saturday, the 19th inst. at 4 p.m (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and CO., will, under instructions from Seth Shivji Devji, Administrator of the Estate of Seth Devji Khetsey and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Alesha Peer Bawa Meya and others and by virtue of the power of Sale reserved with the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 10th October ,1910 and under an Indenture of further charge dated the 24th April, 1912 and under an Agreement and further charge dated the 7th February, 1921, sell by Public Auction the following very valuable large vacant piece of land on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of land and ground situate at and fronting the Sewree Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Ten Thousand, Two Hundred and Seventeen square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 246, New No. 14455 and New Survey No. 1/2382 and 1/2384 and bounded on the East by Sewree Road, on the West partly by the property of Ahmed Haji Joosub and partly by the Cemetery Road or Sewree New Road, on the North by the property of Nagindas Jamnadas and Motilal Jamnadas and on the South by the said Sewri Road.

Further particulars, conditions of Sale and inspection of title deed can be had on application to Messrs. Malvi Modi and Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees herein at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th July 1924.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
122 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AUCTION SALE OF A PUMP AT BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

By order of Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co. Liquidators for the Motor and Allied Products Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation), Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th July, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises of the said Motor and Allied Products Co., Ltd., at Bellasis Road, Byculla, the following:—
One Pump.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th July, 1924.

VORA & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort,
Opp. Tarachand Purshram.
Below Morvi Bank.
Tel. No. 24065.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY FRIDAY, THE 18TH JULY, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND PRECIOUS JEWELLERY.

Messrs. VORA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell This day, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 38, Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Tarachand Purshram, below Morvi Bank, the following household furniture and jewellery, by order of the concerned and at their account and risk comprising:—

Dining table, chairs, sideboard, drawing room set, Chesterfield set, easy chair, bedstead, almyrah, writing tables, book stand, file cabinet, show-case teapoys, steel safes, electric table lamps, dressing chest of drawers, etc.

By order of Seth Narandas Canji the mortgagee and on account and risk of Hiralal Bapalal, Chimanlal Bapalal and Kantilal Bapalal heirs to late Seth Bapalal Nathoobhoy the mortgagor.

Precious jewellery of diamond, emerald, pearl and ruby comprising, necklace, bracelets, ear-rings, booty, pearl bangles, toranhar, pearl mala, collar, etc.

Property is on view.
Catalogues are ready.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

VORA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

—ACCESSORIES—
THE ADVANCE MOTOR COMPANY.
New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 17.
S S Clan Murray, Young, Liverpool.
S S Hindoo, Raywell, Hull.
S S Gandara, Longhurst, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

July 17.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:
S S Trantentels Bulleng, Hamburg.
S S Aussa, Malanotti, Trieste.
S S Varela, Woollatt, Busreh.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Sumatra Maru for Kobe.

S S Clan Murray:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, 3678 tons, Captain T W Young, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow with a general cargo.

S S Hindoo:—The Wilson Line steamer Hindoo 3166 tons, Captain E Raywell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Trantenfels:—The Hansa Line steamer Trantenfels, 3924 tons, Captain Bulleng, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Aussa:—The Lloyd Triestino Company's steamer Aussa, 3538 tons, Captain E Malanotti, will sail to-day from harbour for Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1932 tons Captain A E Woollatt, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, July 17.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
3 Delta 4780 London 19/7 M M & Co.
5 Tarantia 3060 Liverpool N F Graham & Co.
6 Trantenfels 4924, Karachi 17/7, L Edwards.
7 Dumana 5112 K'chi N F, M M & Co.
8 Howra 4096, Java N R, M. M. & Co.
10 Dalgoma, 3571 NF, NF, P & O S N Co.
13 Khandalla 3289 Durban, 23/7 M M & Co.
15 D P Benoit 4972 Mars. 25/7 Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Aussa, 3578, Trieste, 18/7, L T.
4 Varela 1932, Basra, 18/7 M M & Co.
6 Reichenfels 2936, Karachi 2077 L Edwards Ltd.
9 Gharinda 3212 N.F. 22/7 M. M & Co.
10 & 11 Jalavihar 3381. 25/7, S S N Co.
12 and 13 James, 3102, 16/7, M M and Co.
14 Bandra 1877 Busra 23/7 M M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Jalaveera, 2813 C. Ports, N F, S S N Coy.
C & R Dogra, 3280, Calcutta, 23-7-24 T M Co.
D & E Sumatra Maru, 4272, Kobe 28-7-24, O S Kaisha.
L Chakla, 1727 N F, N F, M M and Co.
P Sirsa, 8387 N F, 18/7 M M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 1st August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 8th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Naldera due about 15th August, Agent P & O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 22nd August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Margha due about 12th July, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 11th August, Agent B I S N Co.
Mulbera due about 1st September, Agent B I S N Co.
Durenda due about 22nd September, Agent B S N Co.
Mandla due about 3rd November, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 22nd July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 29th July Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Valencia due about 10th August, Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 25th August, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 1st August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 18th August, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 5th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 20th September, Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Umino (not fixed), Agent James Finlay Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Crostafels due about 18th July, Agent Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Kondakirk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Sommelsdyk due about 30th August, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.
Andijk due about 20th September, Agent E D Sassoon & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th July, Agent Lloyd Triestino Co.

FROM GENOA.

Filippo Artello due about 20th July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Lam due about 17th July, Age Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Calcutta Maru due about 17th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Awa Maru due about 28th July, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Shinko Maru due about 9th August, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Kiderpore due about 23rd July, Agent P & O S N Co.
Soudan due about 26th July, Agent P & S N Co.
Jeypore due about 14th August, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 28th July, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

July 17.
S S Tarantia for Liverpool:—55 bales wool, Latham Abercrombie and Co. 4 bales wool, The Bombay Co. Ltd; 23 bales wool, K Rekhbdas; 518 cwt methee seed, J Dayall; 99 cwt Niger seed, J Dayall.

S S Tarantia for Sharpness:—1500 cwt cotton seed. E D Sassoon and Co. Ld.

S S Tarantia for Marseilles:—59 cwt gum. J Mulchand and Co.; 13 bales silk, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd;

S S D. Pierre Benoit for Barcelona:—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Reichenfels for Antwerp:—176 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Reichenfels for Hull:—2000 cwt castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Reichenfels for Ghent:—55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Reichenfels for Rotterdam:—2500 cwt. gingelly seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 50 bales cotton, V. A. Save.

S S Reichenfels for Hamburg:—192 bales cotton V A Save; 25 bundles sandlewood, D. Rajpal.

S S Delta for London:—2 cases woollen carpets, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 2 bundles woollen carpets, F Hajioff; 168 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 30 bales cotton, Vishnu Bhasker; 4 cases skins, J S Narag and Sons; 13 bales cow hides tanned, Peermohamed Hassam; 27 bales cow hides tanned ,L Tharia and Sons; 4 bales cow calf hides tanned, L Tharia and Sons.

S S Delta for Marseilles—8 cwt gum S Govindji and Sons; 25 cwt gum olibanum, G Yacoobally and Co.

S S Trantentels for Antwerp:—525 cwt. crushed bones, Hollinghurst and Co. Ld.

S S Dumana for Havre:—500 cwt mustard seed, A Durst; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 2002 cwt myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co. Ltd.

S S Dumana for Middlesbro:—500 tons manganese ore, W and A Graham and Co.

S S Sumatra Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha Ld.; 750 bales cotton, Japan T Co. Co. Ld.

S S Sumatra Maru for Yokohama:—250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. Ltd.

S S Sardania for Shanghai:—50 drums turpentine, Wilkinson Heywood and Clark.

S S Sardania for Kobe:—6 bales cotton, N. Futehally and Co. 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sardania for Hongkong:—322 bales cotton, C Bomanjee and Co. 101 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

IMPORTS.

July 17.
S S Clan Sinclair from Manchester, Agents James Finlay and Co. Ltd:—394 cases cotton, 259 bales cotton, 78 bales cotton yarn, 416 cases cotton yarn, 23 cases cotton goods, 7 bales cotton goods, 40 D/bags sulphur, 15 crates paper, 111 bales paper, 134 reels paper, 50 trusses paper, 78 bales wool tops, 26 cases shuttles, 7 coils rope 5 trusses rope, 200 kegs Alizarine, 29 casks Alizarine, 113 bales old newspaper, 50 D/bags Farina, 25 barels Tallow, 20 kegs Mercine Glaze Powder, 19 barrels Oil, 2 drums colour, 2 drums mineral lubricating oil 2 kegs Grease.

From Glasgow:—58 cases cottons, 5 cases cotton yarn, 47 bales coaton yarn, 759 cases whisky 95 cases Wine, 100 cases Beer, 25 cases cotton reels, 33 barrels Coal Tar, 1409 Pipes, 32 casks Coal Pitch; 3 barrels Sperm. Oil, 100 bales paper, 49 D/bags Fire clay, 125 Hhds. Ale, 110 bales Old newspapers, 19 steel bars, 222 C I Cisterns, 51 pieces Steel, 50 bundles M S Sheets, 2806 stoneware Acid Jars.

From Liverpool:—48 cases yarn 550 cases soap 20 bundles soap, 726 boxes soap, 258 bundles tubes, 75 cases enamelled plates, 73 bundles steel channels, 10 cases Hollands 30 cases Larger Beer, 13 boxes Tin plates, 8 casks Aniline dyes, 2 kegs Aniline dyes, 146 bales paper, 25 bundles Van boxes, 17 barrels Salammoniac, 142 Iron Pipes, 25 cases Marmalade, 60 cases Asbestos cement sheets 1000 drums Bleaching powder, 53 bags Tiles 612 bundles Galv. Plain sheets, 2986 bundles Galv C. Sheets, 40 kegs Hydrosulphite of soda, 40 drums Paint, 113 pulleys, 5367 steel sleepers 50 cases kegs, 152 pipes, 75 cases Graphite, 54 cases Apothecarie's ware, 23 cases beans, 10 bales Tow, 10 bales cotton wool.

S S Bamora from Dubai, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co.:—2 tins Pearl.

From Karachi:—65 cases copper wire, 3699 bags Rice, 963 bags Gram, 486 bags Dhall, 176 bags sugar, 2232 bags Bajree; 20 bags Groger 15 bags Pistas 224 bags copra oil cakes, 231 bags Rape seed, 20 bags Castor seed, 11 bags Drakh, 1024 bales cottons, 68 cases kishmish, 60 cases Iron nails, 50 cases Grapes, 8 cases Asafoetida: 161 bags Appricots, 20 packets Appricots, 40 packets Raisins, 260 cases Raisins, 19 bags Raisins, 11 bales Wool.

From Muskat:—6 bundles specles, 1576 bags Sardines, 728 bags Dates, 26 boxes Dates.

From Busrah:—50 bags Scrap brass.

From Mohamerah:—56 bags linseed, 31 bags Attar, 48 bags Almonds.

From Bushire:—11 bundles skins, 87 bags Almond kernels 91 bags P seeds.

From Bunder Abbas:—58 bundles Rose buds 25 bottas Rose buds, 15 bags Almonds, 20 bags Raisins, 10 bags Almond seed, 20 bags Figs 274 bales cotton.

From Gwadur:—81 bundles Siffi Mats.

From Pasni:—30 bundles Mats.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, July 18.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

3-24—3643-23—In Person, Purshram Dattaram Shamdasani and anr v. The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and ors, Little and Co. Payne and Co.
28-24—2502-19—Mehta L and Co, Jagesibhai Visram and Co v Chandmal Chaganmal, Kanga and Co.
32-24—1214-21—Hiralal and Co, D S Yandi v Torliet Ashland Ltd. M.B. Chothia.
33-24—4452-21—Motubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhoy and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.
34-24—2936-21—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Nasserwanji Mehta v Hiralal Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.
43-24—2171-21—Mulla and M, V Balkrishna Mudaliar v M Shadak Sharappa and anr, Raghavayya N and Co.
45-24—In Insolvency 1105-23—Thakoredas and Co, Harilal Narotam Damnia and Amratlal Harilal Damnia.
46-24—4453-21—Matubhai J and M, Abdulali Noorbhai and anr v N H Moos, Payne and Co.
50-24—1343-24—Mantri and Co, Rukhiabai widow and ors v Abdulkadar Mahomedally Raja and anr, Matubhai J and M.
51-24—1960-23—Captain and V, Kaku Hirji Khetsy and anr v Ratilal Lakhmichand Khokhani and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.
19-12—1160-10—Payne and Co, Rahim Vali Muhomed v Nowroji Jehangir Gamdia and another, Payne and Co., Merwanji K and Co.
93-23—546-10—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Gangabai widow and others vs The Advocate-General of Bombay, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KINCAID.

In the Division Court No. 49.
APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

25-24—3047-20—Mehta L. and Co., Jeygopal Gangabishen vs. Payne and Co.
40-23—2288-19—Malvi M R and Co., G C. Nadkharni Vithaldas Odhavji Smethan B. and L.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
SHORT CAUSES.

504-22—Ramanlal and Co, Monji Goculdas, Mahomed Umer Abdul Rasool and another, Vachha and Co.
5008-21—Thakoredas and D Dwarkadas Purshotamdas, Gopaldas Ranchoddas and another, Jhavery and Co.
1534-23—Pathare and Co, Karsondas Khimji Haridas Ramdas, Madhavji and Co.
1256-24—Khandwalla and C, Rahimbhai Cassumbhay, Ali Mahomed Sale Mahomed, Suklitanker and C.
131-24—Dallas and Co Jethamal Narandas and anr v The Indore Trading Co, Malvi M R and Co.
3746-22—Kanga and S, Motilal Bavaram vs Odharmal Majusing, Soonderdas and Co.
1760-24—Wadia G and Co., Jumabhay Lalji and Co., vs. Yusoof Ismailbhay Abdulabhoy Lalji, N. C. Dalal and Co.
5759-23—Dharamsy D and Co., Khatizabhai widow, vs. Ebrahim Thaverbhoy and another Merwanji K and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4052-23—N C Dalal, H C John v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors, Wadia G and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1141-24—Rustomji and G, Sheriff Noormahomed Hoode v Shivabhai Lallubhai and Co, Raghvaya N and Co.
3937-23—Pandia and Co, Dwarkadas Gordhandas v Charandas Chaturbhuj and ors, Little and Co, Dabholkar and Co, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.
2975-23—Manubhai and Co, Bai Hirabai widow v Chotalal Mulchand and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.
5060-23—Dubash and Co, Ramgopal and Co v Gudarmal Maharaj, Tyabji D and Co.
184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurmukhrai v Nandlal Takorsydas and ors, N C Dalal and Co.
2361-23—Soonderdas and Co, Ramchandra Vishnu Shende v Harilal Vijbhukhandas, Dikshit M and Co.
2734-23—Mulla and M R Bassi and Co v Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo and anr, Amin and D, Malvi M R and Co.
5856-21—Soonderdas and Co., Nathurlal Motilual, vs. Chotalal Kasturchand and others No. C. Dalal and Co.
4817-21—Mehta L and Co., Keshavlal Punjabhay vs. Mulchand Jekisondas, Merwanji K. and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.
FOR JUDGMENT.

In Re:—Indian Company's Act, Re Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation), Bhaishanker K and G., N. H. Moos, Applicant, Frank H Shauld and others Respondents, Matubhay and Co., Malvi and Co., Wallace and Co., Manchershaw and Co. Merwanji and Co., Craigie and Co., Thakoredas and Co.,

SHORT CAUSES.

998-24—Thakoredas and Co, Rajaram Gilda vs. Balkisson Hukmichand, Malvi M R. and Co.
1847-24—Pandia and Co., Chandulal Dalichand vs. Vadilal Jethabhai, Thakoredas and Co.
2060-24—G. G. Pandia P. Tribhowan Bhimji vs. Gulam Husein Essaji Tajbhay, Merwanji K and Co.
2084-24—Jamsedji R and D. Baloobhai Ramji and Co., vs. Gulam Hussein Essaji Tajbhay, Merwanji K and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4145-22—Jehangir M and S, Gopal Yeshwant Rele v Khanderao Ramnath Dingal, Sabnis G and S.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT.

24-23—Re Trimbak Vinayak Manohar, Divekar and B v Anpurnabai widow Anant Ganesh, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2741-21—Sukhtanker and G. Haridas Jiwanji, vs Narayandas Dwarkadas, Malvi M R and Co.
2752-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas, vs Rupchand Jinnusingh
2776-21—Daphtary F and D, The Killachand Mills Ltd, vs Ambaram Motichand, Khandwalla and Ch.
2817-21—Dubash and Co, Vadilal Baldeodas, vs Shantilal Sakalchand, N C Dalal.
2819—M B Chothia, Valimahomed Haji Gani, vs. Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed, Ardeshir H D and Co.
2840-21—Amarchand and M, Mulji Ranchod Ved, vs F N Davar.
2846-21—Craigie B and C, The Sphere Fire and Marine Insurance Co Ltd, vs Messrs Dhanji and Co Bhaisanker K and G.
2857-21—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cowasji Dinshah, vs Hormusji Cowasji Dinshah and others, Payne and Co, Little and Co.
2861-21—Malvi M R and Co, Shah Pranjiwandas Tarachand, vs Lakhmichand Nanchand and others, Mulji Th and C.
2869-21—Wadia G and Co, Narotam Chunilal vs Chabildas Nathoobhai, Purnanand C and J.
2892-21—Jamsetji R and D. Fardunji Pestonji Mehta and others, vs Jehangir Framji Bharucha, Little and Co.
2682-21—Dabholker and Co, Wamanrao Anandrao Ajinkya v Nanabhoy Sadanand Judah and S.
2689-21—Mulla and M, Goculdas Damoder C M Parekh and others, Madhowji and Co, Crawford B and Co.
2177-21—Mehta L and Co., The Official Assignee of Bombay, vs. Raoji Ghelia, N. C. Dalal.
1265-21—Hiralal and Co, Bombay United Commercial Co v Ladhuram Chandiram Soonderdas and Co.
2635-21—N. C. Dalal, Bamchand Gopalji vs, Kantishanker Jethashanker, Malvi M. R. and Co.
2360-21—Amin and D. Jugalbhai Dalpatbhai, Maneeklal Vadilal and others, vs. Jamsedji R and D. Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 46
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4190-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Jethabhai Mulji and others, vs. Doongrsey Triemdas and others, Merwanji K. and Co.
1089-22—Ardeshir H. D. and Co., Hosammia Cumrudin and Sons, vs. Oodesi and Co., Shamrao M. and H.
2509-19—Dikshit M. and Co., Vithaldas Jugjiwandas, vs. Mahomedbhai Esabhai and Co., Unwala P. and P.
794-22—Thakoredas and Co., Laimbhai Nagardas and another, vs., Taliaram C. Kondwalla, Jehangir M. and S.

SUMMARY SUIT.

476-24—Thakoredas and D. Mohanlal Chandalal vs. Chandalal Dalichand and Co., Pandia and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

347-24—Dubash and Co., Daolatram Kudavmal vs. Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K. and Co.
3168-23—Dubash and Co., Ramchandra Bishanbhai Wayal vs. Ramsarup Bisani and another, N. C. Dalal.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

1909-23—Pandia and Co Purshotamdas Motu, Karimbhoy Jafalbhoy and Co, Judah and S.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 37
FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5308-22—Ardeshir H D and Co., The Ahmedabad Spng. and Mufg. Co., Ltd., vs. Mahomed Usman and Co., Pandia and Co., Little and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.
LONG CAUSES.

4078-21—Motichand and D. Liladhar Devji, Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G.
4079-21—Motichand and D Ebrahim Abdul Husein and others, Abdul Husein Tayabbhai Khapat, Merwanji K and Co.
4083-21—Payne and Co. Nandramidas Mathuradas, Mohanlal Bhagwandas and another, Jamsetji R and D.
4084-21—Payne and Co., Chinandus Fatechand v Mohanlal Bhagwandas and another Jamsedji R and D.
4098-21—Mehta L and Co, Karsondas Muganlal, and another, The National Spg. and Wg. Hosiery Mills Ltd, Raghvava N and Co.
4129-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bai Manibai widow, Khinchand Jhaver and others, Jamsetji R and D, Merwanji K and Co.
4140-21—Surajmal and Co, Laxminarayen Gangadhar, Bansilal Badrinarayen, Tyabji D and Co.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 17.

B. C. RATE—
Banks selling T T 1/5 1/16.
Banks selling D D 1/5 3/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 3/32.
Banks selling D D 1/5 1/8.
Banks buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 11/32.
Banks buying T T 1/5 5/32.
Banks buying D D 1/5 3/16.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 540.
Banks buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 610.
Banks buying D D Frcs 600.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 133¾.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 128¼.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs 234.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's D D Rs. 165
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 321¼.
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.37 1/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 64.80.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 23.90.
London—Brussels Frcs. 95.50.
London—Rome Liras 101.00.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady market.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 17.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 1/8
Bank Demand	1/5 1/8
Doc Acceptance 3/m/s	1/5 11/32
Fcs Demand	550
American Dollars	321 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	234
Japan	133
Singapore	165

Market Steady

LONDON, July 16

Rentes 3 per cent.	53 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	34 5/8
Bar Silver two months hence	34 11/16
Steady—Closed quietly	
Interest day to day loans	2½
Interest 7 days market loans	2½
Discount Bank of England rate 4 per cent. since 5th July 1923.	
Stocks:—Conversion loan	£ 77 1/8
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	101 1/8
Indian Loan 7 p.c.	113¼
Exchange in Prague	14775
Tallows:—Firm. Australian Beef nominal—mutton	46/-
Tone:—Firm.	

LONDON, July 16.

Consols 2½ per cent
Exchange on London at Paris Frcs. July 16.29 minus .18
Rentes 3 per cent Aug. 15.56 minus .16
Berlin Cheques on London Sept. 15.12 minus .14
Bar Silver (Spot) Oct. 14.59 minus .11
Bar Silver 2 months hence Nov. 14.36 minus .11.
Closing Tone of Silver Dec. 14.27 minus .10
Rupee Paper 3½ percent Jan. 14.21 minus .11
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent Feb. 14.16 minus .10.
Exchange on India 30 D/st (Bank's buying Rate) Mar. 14.12 minus .10
Discount Bank of England Apl. 14.07 minus .16.
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about May 14.02 minus .11
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about June 13.91 minus .11
Council Bills—Extra allotments July 13.81 minus .10.
Tone:—Quiet, steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, July 16.

Stockholm	16.45
Christiania	32.48
Amsterdam	11.56
Switzerland	24.00
Yesterday's:—	
Belgium	96.00
Athens	257.50

London, July 16.

Exchange on London in Paris	8455
Exchange on London in Germany	18,320,000,000,000
Exchange on London in Italy	10142

New York, July 16.

Demand Bills	43687

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, July 16.

Discount Bank Bills 3 M/st 3 9/16.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 M/st 4 1/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 M/st 4 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 M/st 4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 23 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, July 16.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/8 no change.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/8 plus 1/8
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 1/4 no change.
Consols 2½ per cent £57 no change.
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £47 1/2 no change.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £66 1/4 no change.
Government Securities 3 per cent 56 7/8 plus 1/8.

BULLION.

Bombay, July 17.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 24/15/3.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 24/15/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement. Rs. 25.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 81/7.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 81/7.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 81/11.

London, July 16.

Bar gold ready, s. 94/7.
Silver ready, d. 34/10.
Silver forward, d. 34/11.
TONE OF SILVER—Dull. Undertone steady. China bought to cover sales, America sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, July 17.

Ready:—25—0—0 .. .. ..
Vaida Opening Highest Lowest At 6 p. m.
Asad 25-1-0 24-15-9 24—15—9
Sravan 25-1-6 25-0-6 25—0—6

Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Sovereign Rance—15/12/0
Sravan 0—5—6 Sovereign King—15/12/0
Vaida
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay July 17.

Ready:—81—9—0.
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m.
Asad 81-13-0 81-9-0 81—9—0
Sravan 82-2-0 81-13-0 81—13—0

Teji Mandi.
Asad
Sravan 1—0—0
Tone—Market Quiet

GOLD.

LONDON, July 16

Shipment of £ 800,000 sterling arrived from South Africa.
India has taken a moderate amount but fairly good demand.
The shipment is direct from Durban.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, July 17

To-day Reuter reported a rise of 37 points in old crop and 66 to 74 points in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced on continued short covering and local buying on some unfavorable reports from Texas. Liverpool has been reported 18 points lower in old crop and 10 to 11 points in new crop The market declined on scattered long liquidation.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Weekly weather report bullish considerable short covering."

In sympathy with the sharp rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning steady at Rs. 515/- i.e., Rs. 9 1/2 higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Commission Houses were moderate sellers and the market eased to Rs. 514. Around this level Shroffs and Commission Houses were buyers and the values recovered to Rs. 518 going down by half a rupee on jobbers selling, the market further improved to Rs. 518 1/2 on buying by a well-known Indore operator, and closed at 4 p.m. at Rs. 517 1/2 At Cotton Green the bazaar opened at Rs. 517 1/2 and improved to Rs. 519 on a well-known Indore operator buying. On selling by Shroffs the market gave way to Rs. 516 1/2 and closed at Rs. 517. Offices were sellers for Oomra July.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 569 and touching Rs. 559 advanced to Rs. 562 on buying by prominent Shroffs and closed at Rs. 561 1/2. Whilst Oomra December/January opened at Rs. 484 and steadily went up to Rs. 488 on buying by Commission Houses, and closed at the same rate. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 531 and Rs. 437 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was quite dull and easier yesterday and the demand was limited. About 1000 Bales only are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON

Cotton Green closing quotations 6-30 p.m.:—

BOMBAY, July 17

Fully Good Broach April/May	517
Fully Good Bengal July	533
Fully Good Bengal Decr./January	437
Fine Oomra July	559
Fine Oomra Decr./Jan.	487

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay July 17.

Description, Super-Fine	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M. G. Bengal and Sindh.			
Punjab	565	550	535 520
M. G. Oomra No. 3	580	565	550 ..
M. G. Broach	..	..	.. ..
M. U Southerns	..	610	600 590
M. G. Mathia	565	550	535 ..
M. G. Khandesh	575	560	545 ..

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

BOMBAY, July 17

Fully Good Broach April/May	516
Fully Good Bengal July	530
Fully Good Bengal Decr. Jan.	438
Fine Oomra July	561
Fine Oomra Decr./Jan.	486
Good Southern Aug./Sept.	590

SHARES.

BOMBAY, July 17.

Market closed steadier. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1432/8, India 80/8. Central Bank 24/6 and Eastern Bank 84 xd.

LONDON, July 16

Chartered Bank	£ 19 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai	£133
National Bank	£ 45
Eastern Bank	£6.
P and O Banking Corporation	£12 1/8

Freight of Coal-Cardiff to Bombay 15/3 to 15/6

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 400, Bombay Cotton 470, Bombay Dyeing 666/4 Bradbury 475, Century 327/8, Cent—India 478/12, Colaba Land 173/12, Coorla 161/4, Crescent 215, Currim 415, David 430, Edw. Sassoon 177/8 xd Elphinstone 31/4 Fazulbhoy 903/12, F. Petit 1050, Globe 47/8, Gokak 97/8, Ind. Bleaching 215, Ind. Malwa 357/8, Kastoorchand 155, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1055, Laxmi Cotton 4615, Madhowji 220, M. Petit 2750, Meyer Sassoon 127/8 xd., Morarji 2475, New Great 285, New City 280, Pabany 300, Pearls 502/12, Phoenix 430, Simplex 200, Standard 1400 Swan 800, Swadeshi 540, Tata Mill 152/8 and Vishnu Cotton 1690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 175 xd., B Burma 305, B Burma N I 67/8 pr., Bt—Burma Pet. 5, Bombay Tramway 93/12, Bombay Steam 67/8, Bundi Cement 9/12, Katni Ord. 75, Katni Defd. 200, New India 16, Shivrajpur 38/8 Tata Iron Ord 16/12 Tata Iron Defd 52/8, Scindia Steam 6, Tata Hydro 742/8.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, July 17.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 68/2.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 86/4.
5 per cent. War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 94/8.
5 per cent. Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/3.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 103/2.
5½ Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101/7.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 104.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Bombay, July 17.

NEW YORK MARKET 16th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closig Prices.	Since previous Close.
30.03	July			30.40	+37
25.04	Oct.	25.00—04	25.18+14	25.78	+74
24.24	Dec.		24.33+09	24.90	+66
24.11	Jan.		24.22+12	24.85	+74
24.30	Mar.			25.00	+70
24.42	May			25.09	+67

Telegraphic market advices: October highest 25.95 (2-23 p.m.) lowest 24.98 (10-15 p.m.) range, 97 points. Continued wave of covering, professional buying, catching stop orders, meet realising but contracts readily absorbed. Some unfavourable reports from Texas.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, 16th July, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing prices.	Since previous close.
16.47	July			16.29	—18
14.70	Oct.	14.55—15	14.62—08	14.59	—11
14.32	Jan.	14.17—15	14.23—09	14.21	—11
14.22	Mar.			14.12	—10
14.13	May			14.02	—11
	Egyptian				
18.80	Nov.			18.69	+09
18.36	Jan.			18.42	+06

Telegraphic market advoces: (1) Light to moderate rainfall Arkansas and Alabama. Central belt cloudy. All balance entire belt generally fair. New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 225,000.

(2) American cross rate 4.36 3/4. Market quiet and featureless. Steadier on easier rate of exchange.

(3) Some rains in the Central belt. Weekly Government whether report unfavourable. Too much rain East; rains badly needed West.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 5000 Bs.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. ..... 200 ,,
Total Day's Sales of East Indian ... 250 ,,
Mid. Americans Spot 16.95, fair demand.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels 2335, noon call.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). July 30.15 30.10; Oct. 25.19, 25.18.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 24.30, Jan. 24.09.

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, July 16.

July	...	16.33 —.14
September	...	15.10 —.16
October	...	14.59 —.11
November	...	14.31 —.16
January	...	14.20 —.12

Egyptians July 21.30 and November 18.50.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, July 16.

July	...	16.28 —.18
October	...	14.59 —.11
January	...	14.21 —.11
March	...	14.12 —.10

Tele Transfers 1/5 1/8 quiet.
Bar Gold 24/14/7 steady.
Bar Silver Spot 34 5/8 steady.

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 16.

M. G. Bengal "Good"	...	10.80
M. G. Bengal "Fully Good"	...	11.20
M. G. Bengal "Fine"	...	11.60
No. 1 Oomra "Good"	...	11.35
No. 1 Oomra "Fully Good"	...	11.85
No. 1 Oomra "Fine"	...	12.35
M. G. Broach. "Good"	...	12.20
M. G. Broach "Fully Good"	...	12.60
M. G. Broach "Fine"	...	13.00
M. G. Scinde "Good"	...	10.70
M. G. Scinde, "Fully Good"	...	11.10
M. G. Scinde "Fine"	...	11.50

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 16.

July	...	21.47 plus .07
August	...	21.02 ,, .07
September	...	20.47 ,, .07
October	...	19.15 ,, .05
November	...	18.65 ,, .05
December	...	18.55 ,, .05
January	...	18.42 ,, .06
February	...	18.36 ,, .06
March	...	18.36 ,, .06
April	...	18.33 ,, .06
May	...	18.31 ,, .06
June	...	18.29 ,, .04
July	...	18.27 ,, .02

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 16.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		4000
FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—		
July	...	30.40 plus .37
October	...	25.78 ,, .74
December	...	24.90 ,, .66
January	...	24.85 ,, .74
Spot Cotton at New York		31.45 ,, .40
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28.90 ,, .30
FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—		
August	...	26.36 ,, .91
October	...	24.96 ,, .81

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 16 1/2
Silver Foreign mined 67 1/4

AMERICAN MARKET—CLOSING PRICES.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

New York, July 16.

July	...	30.40 plus .37
October	...	25.78 ,, .74
December	...	24.90 ,, .66
January	...	24.85 ,, .74

WHEAT.

LONDON, July 16

Barletta Russo 63½ lbs. 49/6 J/A Sellers.
Bozario Sante Fe 63½ lbs. 50/6 J/A Sellers.
Australian 52/6 J/A Sellers.
Karachi Barley 37/9 J/A Paid Sellers.
Choice White Karachi 50/6 J/A Buyers.
Soft Red Karachi 40/6 J/A Buyers.
Tone of Wheat:—Lower on rains in Canada.

SEEDS.

LONDON, July 16

Linseed La Plata Argentine £19 9/16 J/A Sellers.
Tone:—Slow—Closed steadier.
Cottonseed Bombay:—
10 3/8 J/A Buyers.
10½ Selling Firmer.
Castorseed Bombay:—
27½ J/A sellers firm.
Toria Rapeseed £19½ J/A Hamburg Sellers.
Ferozepore Real Bold £ 19 5/8 J/A Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore £ 18½ J/A Quoted.
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm.

RUBBER.

London, July 16.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Aug./Sept. sellers 11 1/2.
Tone.—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe July 12/-.
Tone:—Firmer, Sellers reserved.

METALS

London, July 16.

English best Selected Copper	£64 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£61 1/8
Copper Braziers	£82
Yellow Metal	£ 7 5/8
Hard Spelter	£28 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	£18 3/8
Tin Block	£223 1/4

BRASS.

Bombay July 17.

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	65 0 0
Do. ,,	1	62 8 0
Do. ,,	1 1/4	62 8 0
Do. ,,	1 1/2	62 8 0
Do. ,,	1 3/4	63 0 0
Do. ,,	2	63 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay July 17

	Per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	69 0 0
Copper ,,	1/	68 0 0
Copper ,,	1 1/4	68 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	67 8 0
Copper ,,	1 3/4	67 8 0
Copper ,,	2/	67 8 6
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		41 8 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		23 0 0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		63 0 0
,, 1 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		61 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		67 0 0
American Copper 3/4		70 0 0
1 to 1 1/4		69 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, July 17.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 1 9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 15 3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0 15 0
David	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 14 6
Trikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattara	No. 10 1/4	0 14 9
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 0
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0 12 9
Japan	No. 40/1	1 10 6
Do.	No. 42/2	1 13 3
Do.	No. 20	1 3 6
Do.	No. 32	1 7 6

JAVA SUGAR.

LONDON, July 16

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:—
July not offered.
20/9 August/September Sellers.
20/9 October/December Sellers.
Fine White Java, C. and F. Bombay:—
21/1 August/September Sellers.
Fine White Java, C. and F. Karachi:—
21/1 August/September Sellers.
Tone.—Quiet.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Co).

Bombay, 17th July, 24, 5 p.m.

Ready prices have decined by 2 as. per cwt. recording good purchase enquiries, as evidenced by to-day's satisfactory clearance including local requirements amounting to 6,000 bags.

Our forward market to-day has ruled more or less easier. Near positions witnessing a rise of a Pence or two with fair enquiries. There have also been enquiries for October-December deliveries for Java sugar and also for Continental Beet sugar for November-December shipment.

Following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar, Ready Rs. 222/10 per cwt.
Java Transhipment Rs. 17/8 per cwt.
Java S. S. Howra Sh. 24/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Java S. S. Dogra Sh. 24/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Sh. 22/8 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June-July 22 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Sh. 21/5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment July Aug.-Sept. Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Aug.-Sept. Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo-Decem. Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental Beet Sugar, Nov.-Dec. Sh. 20/4 per cwt. F.B.H.
Mauritius Sugar August or September Sh. 21 per cwt. F.B.H.

Our readers would do well to read Kochin instead of Karachi in the following sentence of our yesterday's report.

S S Nurjehan left Java on 9th instant with July cargo of 625 tons for Karachi (Read here Kochin) and 7,200 tons for Bombay.

LINSEED.

London, July 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags July/Aug. sellers 21 3/8
Linseed Tone —Tendering Easier—closed steady.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net July value 28 7/8
Raw Linseed Buyers. etc. Sept./Dec. buyers 38 7/8

London, July 16.

Business was done in Indian Barley July/August at 37 3/4
Shipment to Hull June/July at 38 1/4
Tone of Linseed —Quiet.
Tone of Cottonseed—Steady.
Tone of Linseed oil—Steady.
Tone of Wheat—Easier.
Tone of Rice—Firm.

London, July 16.

15th Cuban Sugar July paid sellers 18/-

SHARE BAZAR.

17th July 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance	400	..	400
Bombay Cotton	470	..	470
Bombay Dyeing	675-66-4	67-8-663-12	65-666-4
Century	342-8	36-4-335	336-4
Nagpur	481-4-75	76-4-475	76-4-478-12
Colaba	173-12-71-4	72-8-171-4	175
Crescent ex-divi.	217-8-12-8	11-4-212-8	213-12
Indore ex-divi.	360-55	57-8-355	357-8
Kohinoor	1065	..	1055
New Great	293-12-80	82-8-280	285
Pearl ex-divi.	510-1-4	501-4	500-505
Phoenix	432-8	..	432-8
Bharucha	..	..	..
Simplex	202-8-200	2-8-200	200
Swan ex-divi.	800	..	800
Swadesh	540-32 8	32-8-26-4	32-8-42-8-540
Pabni	302-8	..	360
Fazal	903-12-1-4	5-901-4	2-8-903-12
Mathuradas	280	..	280
Tata Mill	152-8	..	152-8
Globe	45	..	47-8
Mysore	107-8	..	106-4
Madhavji	225-20	..	220
Finlay ex-divi.	540	..	540
Gokak	97-8	..	97-8
Edward Sassoon	177-8	..	177-8
Meyer Sassoon	127-8	..	127-8
Alcock	175	..	175
Bombay Burma Old	307-8	..	305
Bombay Elec. Tram	93-12	93-12-0	94-6
Bombay Steamer Ordy	67-8	..	67-8
Bundi Cement	9-14	..	9-12
Central E. Mining	23	..	23
Indian Cement	45	..	45
Katni Cement Ordy.	..	..	..
Shivrajpur	..	..	..
Tata Steel Ordy.	17-4	..	16-12
Tata Steel Defd.	57-8-53-12	55 54-4	53-12-52-8
		..	

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Hindustani Native Merchants' Assn.

Bombay, July 17.

	Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb.	1 7 3
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 3
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix per lb.	1 7 6
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 6 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth × Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 3
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 8 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 0
Long Cloth Satin Calander, 34/40	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 9
Century (Bugle)	1 6 6
Pahelwan	1 5 3
Chvla	1 5 3
Salita.—	
Pebaney per lb	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Dhooties 7/8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob E D. per lb.	1 8 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 9
Check Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	6 12 0
Phoenix per piece	6 11 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 12 0
Pearl per piece	7 0 0
Hindustan per piece	7 4 0
Pearl	
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	7 12 0
Bombay United ,,	7 12 0
Black Check:—	
Textile per piece	8 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	12 8 0
Hindustani	12 10 0

RECEIPTS.

BOMBAY, July 17

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th July, 1924.

Cotton	8264 Bs.
Wheat	4926 Cwts.
Linseed	7227 ,,
Rape, etc.	856 ,,
Gingellyseed	446 ,,
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	203 ,,
Castorseed	2053 ,,
Rice	193708 ,,
Myrabollams	297 ,,
Cottonseed	9450 ,,
Mowraseed	200 ,,
Gram	2727 ,,
Juwar	50 ,,
Masur	nil
Barley	1755 ,,
Bajri	662 ,,
Coal	7972 Tons.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

In jutes a somewhat easier tendency prevailed on profit-taking in Howrah and Clive which reflected on the values of the heavy priced shares to some extent nevertheless the undertone remained steady and confident. In cottons transaction in Howrah and New Ring revealed better prices. Agra United improved its quotation on buying enquiry. In coals a little demand existed for Kosoonda and Nyadee at the last rate otherwise nothing of importance took place in this section. Teas continued in fair demand at steady prices. Bishnauth, Hathikhira, Grob A and Gielle registered increases. In miscellaneous Indian Iron and Steel maintained its rate of the previous day with some improvement noticeable in Indian Standard Wagon.

Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 68, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/10, 6 per cent bonds 1926 101/8.

Banks:—Central Bank 26.

Cottons:—Agra United 3/3, Bowreah ord. 422/8, Dunbar pref. 155, New Ring ord. 330.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 382, Auckland ord. 225, do. pref. 105, Barnagore 153, Belvedere 527, Birla ord. 10/6, do. pref. 82, Caledonian 570, Chevict 286, Clive 41/8, Craig 7/8, Dalhousie 414, Empire 57/8, Fort William 33, Hooghly ord. 75/8, Howrah 45/2, Hukumchand ord. 12/6, Kamarhatty pref. 100, Kanknarrah 460, Kelvin pref. 112, Lansdowne 320, Naihati 3/8 National 294, New Central 560, Northbrook 59, Nuddea 3/8, Presidency 8/4, Reliance pref. 107, Waverley 9/10.

Coals:—Bansjorah 25/4, Bilbera new shares 12/14, Kosoonda and Nyadee 19/12, Nazira 16.

Miscellaneous:—Nagpur Clay Rs. 1/2, Lever Brothers 12 per cent pref. 8/4, Indian Iron and Steel 35, Indian Standard Wagon ord. 17, B.I. Corporation ord. 4/8, Bararee Coke 4/14.

Tea Companies:—Betjan 24/8, Bishnauth 30, Central Cachar 103, Chunderchera 115, Dhunseri 6/14, Dimakusi 27/14, Gulma ord. 14, Hattikhira 25/8, New Shumla 18, Roopacherra 20/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and three thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and one-eighth pence.

FOREIGN TRADE OF KARACHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, July 17.

The total value of foreign trade of the port of Karachi for the month of June was as follows:—

Imports (merchandise):—Rs. 2,48,05,141 compared with Rs. 1,92,14,482 during the corresponding period of last year, an increase of Rs. 55,90,159.

Exports (merchandise):—Indian Produce—Rs. 3,42,18,762 compared with Rs. 4,90,41,412 during the corresponding period of last year decrease of Rs. 1,48,22,650.

Foreign Produce.—Rs. 18,66,212 compared with Rs. 35,79,504 during June 1923, a decrease of Rs. 17,13,292.

Total value of imports and exports during the month of June was Rs. 6,08,90,415 compared with Rs. 7,18,35,328 in June 1923, a decrease of Rs. 1,09,44,983.

Imports of sugar during June were abnormally high being 1,609 tons valued at Rs. 5,74,291 against 43 tons valued at Rs. 21,757 in June 1923, an increase of 1,566 tons valued at Rs. 5,52,534.

There was a large increase in the Barley exports during June, the figures being 42,993 tons valued at Rs. 43,36,700, an increase of 31,204 tons valued at Rs. 32,18,712 over the corresponding period of last year.

There was a decline in the export of wheat grain of 76,231 tons, though export wheat flour was greater than last year by 1,856 tons valued at Rs. 2,83,740.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

A petition has been filed in the High Court for the compulsory winding of the Alliance Bank of Simla in Liquidation.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

SPORTING NEWS.

LEAGUE-FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GYM. WINAGAIN.

BUMBAY GYM. (Etherington 2,
.....Irvine 1,) ..... 3 Goals.
101 R. G. A. (Flood) ..... 1 Goal.

The 101 R. G. A.—Bombay Gymkhana fixture in the first division on Thursday evening attracted a large crowd on the Cooperage. The sky was cloudy but fortunately there was no rain to spoil a good game. The 101 Coast Battery of the Gunners have put up a poor show this season and displayed poor football. The Gymkhana scored through Etherington and continued to press. The Gunners were unable to force their way into the Gymkhana area and when they did, Nicol refused to be beaten. Midfield play was followed by a Gymkhana attack where Sparshott and Etherington did hard work. A few minutes before lemon-time Irvine the Gymkhana pivotal man increased the lead. The second reverse spurted the Gunners on and before long Flood reduced the score.

The Gymkhana had the better of exchanges throughout the second up. Gunners making an occasional dash. Sparshott, Irvine and Etherington severely testing the R. G. A. defence. Whittenburg nearly scored once but James, the military custodian was up to the occasion.

The Gunners attacked through the left mostly and Flood was being over-fed. As a result of this the others had to be satisfied with looking on, while Flood dodged about and lost to Lowry or Gardiner. The Gymkhana forced play into the military area and gave their defence no rest. Sparshott kept the ball very well and Etherington worked his way with clever footwork that puzzled the R. G. A. backs. There was no sign of any score till five minutes from the finish when Irvine created a splendid opening and passed to Etherington who registered the third goal.

Teams were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—Nicol; Lowry and Gardiner; Ireland, Reid and Hillman; Wand, Whittenbury, Irvine, Etherington and Sparshott.

R. G. A.:—James; Davis and Reaney; Griffiths, Gingell and Babbage; Byrne, Cook, Bacon, French and Flood.

Referee: Mr. Godwin.

G. I. P. VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

On the Oval ground in a second division fixture the G. I. P. All-Blacks beat the Hindu Gymkhana by a solitary goal. The Hindus had several splendid opportunities to score but their shooting lacked accuracy and sting. The supervision was not of the best and left a good deal to be desired.

OLYMPIC LAWN TENNIS.

LONDON, July 16.

Paris.—The Olympic Games Lawn Tennis was continued to-day and as a result of the matches in the Men's Singles the last eight will consist of Richards, Demorpurgo, Harada Cochet, Lacoste, Borotra, Jacob and Williams. The following are results:—

Lawn Tennis. Men's Singles. Fourth Round. —Richards (U S A) beat Manuel Alonso (Spain) 7/5, 10/8, 2/6, 6/3; Demorpurgo (Italy) beat Washer (Belgium) 2/6, 6/4, 1/6, 6/4, 8/6; Harada (Japan) beat Gilbert (Britain) 10/8, 2/6, 11/9, 6/2; Cochet (France) beat Fukuda (Japan) 6/2, 6/1, 6/3; Lacoste (France) beat Spence (South Africa) 6/2, 6/0, 6/1; Borotra (France) beat Kingscote (Britain) 6/1, 6/3, 6/1; Jacob (India) beat Washburn (U S A) 6/1, 6/4, 8/10, 6/2; Williams (U S A) beat Kohrling (Hungary) 6/4, 3/6, 6/3, 4/6, 6/3.—Reuter.

ENGLISH CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, July 16.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which started to-day:—

Gentlemen versus Players at Lords.—The players have made 357 for five. Hobbs made 118, Hoarne 61 and Roy Kilner 58 not out.

Sussex versus Essex at Eastbourne.—Essex have made 347 for nine. Freeman scored 113 and O'Connor 78.

Kent versus Gloucester at Maidstone.—Gloucester made 213. Smith scored 75 and Collins took five for 69. Kent have made 61 for two.

Somerset versus Yorkshire at Weston-Super-Mare.—Yorkshire scored 342. Leyland made 57, Robinson 63 and Rhodes 100. Young took three for eighteen.

Hampshire versus Northampton at Southampton.—The Northants made 142. Hants have scored 191 for nine. Day made 55.

Lancashire versus South Africans at Liverpool.—Lancashire have scored 299 for three. Green made 79 and Hallows 124.—Reuter.

HANDICAP TO BRITISH SHIP-BUILDERS.

LONDON, July 16.

Speaking subsequent to a lunch of the British India Company's steamer "Salamba" to-day Mr. Batey, Director of Messrs. Hawthorn Leslies said that orders for eight vessels had recently been placed in Holland by the British owners and two in Hongkong for the Australian owners who had previously given their orders in England. He declared that taxation and the Trade Union restrictions handicapped the British builders.—Reuter.

NEW SECRETARY OF RUGBY UNION.

LONDON, July 16.

Engineer Commander S. F. Cooper at present serving on the East Indies station has been appointed the Secretary of the Rugby Football Union. He is retiring from the Navy and will return to England as soon as he can be relieved.—Reuter.

BISLEY SHOOTING.

LONDON, July 16.

At Bisley to-day the Humphrey Cup was won by Oxford with score of 786. Cambridge scored 776.—Reuter.

A COLLISION ON E. I. RAILWAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

A collision took place last night between a passenger train and a down goods train standing at Naihati (E. I. Railway) resulting in the guard of the goods train being killed and the guard and a third class passenger of the passenger train being slightly injured.

Nomination papers for the vacancy in the Legislative Assembly caused by the resignation of Mr. Ba Si were scrutinised at Rangoon on the 17th inst. There were two candidates only, one an Indian and the other a Burman. The nomination papers of Mr. M. C. Naidu (Indian), Barrister-at-Law, Rangoon, were found to be in order.—(A. P.)

HIGH COURT.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

RS. 1,000 DAMAGES.

Rose Fernandes ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
Joseph Gonsalves ..... Defendant.
(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Taraporewala.)

The plaintiff filed this suit to recover Rs. 2,000 by way of damages from the defendant for breach of a contract whereby the defendant promised to marry the plaintiff.

The plaintiff's case was that in or about 1916 the defendant became acquainted with her and her parents. The defendant thereafter frequently used to visit her house and expressed his intention to marry her. In April, 1919, he definitely asked for the plaintiff's hand from her parents who gave their consent. This promise was given in the presence of the plaintiff. Then on 26th May, 1919, the defendant gave a writing whereby he promised to marry the plaintiff within two years or in default to pay her Rs. 2,000 as damages. Thereafter the defendant used to take the plaintiff out to cinemas etc.

In or about May, 1921, the plaintiff's father came to know that the defendant was going to get married to some other girl. Accordingly on 20th May, 1921, the plaintiff's attorney wrote a letter to the defendant calling upon him to desist from marrying another girl and further stating that the plaintiff was always ready and willing to marry him. The defendant however got married to another girl on 23rd May, 1921. The plaintiff who was a minor at that time thereupon filed this suit by her next friend to recover Rs. 2,000 as damages for breach of the contract of marriage.

THE DEFENCE.

The defendant 'inter alia' raised the following defences: (1) The contract of marriage if made with the plaintiff was void under the Indian Contract Act as she was a minor. (2) If however the contract were held to have been made with the plaintiff's father, even then, the plaintiff not being a party to was not entitled to sue on such contract.

The proper party if any to sue was the father.

Mr. Poonawala instructed by Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas appeared on behalf of the plaintiff. Mr. Judah instructed by Messrs. Judah and Solomon appeared on behalf of the defendant.

After the case for the plaintiff was concluded the counsel for the defendant did not adduce any evidence but took his stand on the preliminary point that the plaintiff was not entitled to maintain this suit.

PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN.

During the course of a long and learned judgment in which many cases were referred to, and discussed His Lordship observed as follows:

"The facts of the case were not denied by the defendant and the defendant had not the courage to go in the witness box. It was clear that the father of the plaintiff in this case acted as her guardian in bringing about the contract of marriage with the defendant on her behalf.

In His Lordship's opinion the test as to whether the minor was entitled to maintain a suit on such a contract was whether the contract of the father was binding on the minor. The principle as laid down in many Indian decisions and which he was going to follow was that where a guardian of a minor had entered into a contract on behalf of the minor and for the benefit of the minor such a contract was binding on the minor. There was no doubt that a contract of marriage was a contract for the benefit of a minor and if it was binding on a minor then he was of opinion that a minor was entitled to sue the other parts to the contract.

In His Lordship's opinion a contract of marriage was quite different from any other contract such as a contract for the sale or purchase of a property.

In England a contract of marriage with a minor was only voidable and not void as in India, i.e. in England a minor on attaining majority was free either to ratify or cancel his own contract. Even the Infants' Relief Act of 1874 which made certain contracts entered into by a minor absolutely void, did not affect the voidable nature of a contract of marriage entered into by a minor. It might be stated that even in England and other countries, in many cases marriages were brought about by parents on behalf of their daughters. In India it was more so. Everybody knows that in India parents and guardians considered it a sacred duty imposed upon them to settle their daughters early in life and most of the marriages took place where the girls had not attained majority. It was only recently that some of the ladies among the advanced communities had taken to learned professions and such like and in whose cases it might perhaps be said that the guardship of their parents would be dispensed with but it was still the opinion of a large majority of the people that the best course for ladies was to settle down in life by contracting good marriages and thus discharge those duties which in their opinion were as essential to the well-being of the community as the other duties which were performed by the males.

Under these circumstances, His Lordship added, if contracts made on behalf of minors by their parents or guardians had not a binding force at law, it would mean a great hardship on the minors and their chances of being settled down by marriage during early life according to the custom of their country would be greatly prejudiced. His Lordship then cited the following passage from the judgment of Their Lordships of the Privy Council in Khwaja Muhamad Khan v. Husaini Begum reported in 32 Allahabad at p. 415.

"Their Lordships desire to observe that in India and among communities circumstanced as the Muhammedans, among whom marriages are contracted for minors by parents and guardians, it might occasion serious injustice if the common law doctrine was applied to agreements or arrangements entered into in connection with such contracts."

The plaintiff in this case was a Goanese and the defendant an East Indian and although they were Christians many of their habits and customs were taken from the Hindus.

In many cases on the strength of such contracts entered into by parents and guardians on behalf of their minor daughters. The latter were allowed to move about in society with their would-be husbands and it would be very unjust if under such circumstances such contracts were held not to be binding on the would-be husbands, who moved about with the girls for some time and then break off. Under the circumstances and in view of the principles enunciated above His Lordship came to the conclusion that the plaintiff in this case was entitled to maintain the suit although she was not a party to the contract.

His Lordship accordingly, passed a decree for Rs. 1,000 and costs in favour of the plaintiff.

JUDGMENT IN ANGLO INDIA CASE.

DIRECTORS EXEMPTED FROM GENERAL LIABILITY.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp.
N. H. Moos.
vs.
Frank Spaull and ors.

This was a misfeasance summons taken out by the Official Liquidator of the Anglo-India Steam Navigation Co. against its directors for an order to make them pay to the liquidator various sums which were lost to the Co. by the wrongful and negligent acts of the directors.

The facts of this case have been already reported in detail in these columns. The hearing lasted for nearly a month. His Lordship delivered a lengthy judgment in this case on Thursday. The judgment took nearly four hours to read. It will be reported in some details in these columns on a future occasion. The result of the judgment is shortly summarised as under.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship held that although it was the duty of the directors of a limited Company to take reasonable care about the affairs of the Company, they were not expected to take a greater degree of care and skill than they were ordinarily capable of showing in the course of their own business and that they were entitled to rely and were justified in relying on the honesty of the officers of the company. The latest pronouncement on the subject of the directors' liability was made by Romer J. on 23rd May last in England in the case of The City Equitable Fire Insurance Co. in which the notorious Gerald Lee Beaven was concerned. In that case there was an indemnifying article in the Articles of Association of the Company exempting the directors from consequences of misfortunes which might happen "unless the same should happen through their own wilful neglect or default." Because of the existence of these Articles all the directors except Bevan were held exempt from any liability following the judgment of Neville J. in the case of Re. Brazilian Rubber Plantations and Estates Ltd. (1911) 1 ch. 425.

In this case also there was a similar article being article 158 of the Articles of Association. His Lordship held that the liquidator failed to establish that the directors were guilty of any dishonesty or wilful neglect in dealing with the affairs of the Co. As a result of the application of this principle his Lordship held that none of the directors were liable for any loss occasioned to the Co. by the purchase of the Carlton House.

As to the loss occasioned to the Co. by the purchase of the Brunton's Works at Cochin his Lordship declined to express any opinion at this stage as there was a suit pending in this Court with reference to that purchase.

With reference to the loss occasioned by the purchase of the steamships 'Rampur,' 'Nagpur' and 'Omuro' His Lordship exempted the directors from any liability.

As to the loss occasioned by the purchase of the wooden ship 'Aziz' his Lordship held all the directors except Spaull and Ternel exempt from liability as it was proved that Ternel had an interest in bringing about this transaction and that he would not have brought it about but for this inducement. He also held that Spaull knew about Ternel's interest and did not communicate it to the other directors as was his duty. Therefore he held Ternel and Spaull liable for the loss caused to the Co. by the purchase of the ship 'Aziz'. The amount of this liability was the difference between the price at which that ship was bought and the price realized by the liquidator which would amount to about 6 lakhs.

"SECRET PROFIT."

The learned Judge further held it proved that Ternel had made a secret profit of Rs. 40,000 in the Brunton's Works Transaction. Out of this sum he had paid Rs. 8,000 to Spaull and kept Rs. 32,000 for himself. He held that they were not entitled to retain this sum and he therefore directed Spaull and Ternel to refund the said sums of Rs. 8000 and Rs. 32,000 respectively with interest to the liquidator.

The learned Judge further found that Ternel was able to wipe off his liability of about Rs. 7,000 to the Proprietors of the 'Aziz' by his inducing the directors of the Co. to purchase that ship. Therefore he directed Ternel to refund the said sum of Rs. 7,000 to the liquidator.

As to the sum of a lakh of rupees which were paid to Spaull for preliminary expenses and for which Spaull had failed to give a proper account, the learned Judge held that the directors should have asked for a proper explanation and that they failed in their duty in testing satisfied with the evasive answers which Spaull gave them. But Article 198 protected them here also and he could not make them liable to refund this amount. He directed that Spaull should refund this sum of rupees one lakh less the amount that he could prove before the liquidator as having been spent by him for the purposes of the Co.

It was further proved that Ternel received Rs. 5,000 from this amount and he directed Ternel to refund this amount.

As to the brokerage received by the various directors for the subscription of shares his Lordship held that Sir Hukumchand and Mr. Hiralal Mehta, Solicitor a partner in the firm of attorneys of the Co. and whom the learned Judge held to be a nominee of Sir Hukumchand, were liable to refund a sum of Rs. 37,138 which was proved to have been received by them. Although it was urged on behalf of these people that they had paid this amount to various people who acted as their sub-brokers, his Lordship held that as none of these two persons had gone in the witness box to give any explanation about the amount proved to have been received by them and to have their stories tested by cross-examination, he was justified in making all presumptions against them with the result that he directed them to refund the said sum of Rs. 37,138 to the liquidator.

As to Morarji Tanna, his Lordship held it proved that he had received a sum of Rs. 150,000 from the Co. for brokerage. He also held it proved that Rs. 95,000 out of this amount had been paid to Girdhardas Devji, a broker but he was not satisfied that the remaining Rs. 55,000 were also paid to the said broker or to any other person for brokerage. Accordingly he directed Tanna to refund the sum of Rs. 55,000 less such amount as he could prove before the commissioner of this Court to have paid to others for brokerage. His Lordship further held that Tanna had pocketed a sum of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 400 being the brokerage on the shares subscribed by the Thakore Saheb of Rajkote and his Dewan Mr. Kotak. He directed Tanna to refund the said amount of Rs. 2,400 to the liquidator.

As to Kotak and Narielwala his Lordship felt satisfied that they had not retained for themselves any bit of the brokerage which they had received from the Co. and he completely exempted them from all liability to the Co.

As to Mr. S. A. Kajiji, his Lordship held on the evidence that he was liable to refund a sum of Rs. 16,000 received by him for brokerage.

As the counsel in the case required time to consider the effect of this judgment on the question of costs, his Lordship adjourned the argument on that question to a future date.

3RD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt and Special Jury.
Emperor
vs.
Daniel Silas Hiwale.

The accused was charged under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with having committed the murder of one Gajanan Ramchandra.

The Advocate-General with Miss Tata appeared on behalf of the Prosecution; Mr. Brown appeared on behalf of the accused.

The facts of the Prosecution case were that about 5 or 6 years ago the accused was engaged to one Tarabai at Ahmednagar. About 3 years ago the said engagement was broken off by Tarabai's father as the accused was putting off the marriage from time to time. Thereafter the accused married another woman and was living at Madanpura in Bombay.

About 4 months prior to 11th April 1924, the said Tarabai came to live at Bombay. The accused often used to go to her place. About a fortnight prior to 11th April 1924, the accused introduced the deceased to Tarabai and thereafter both of them used to visit her. On two occasions prior to the above mentioned, date the deceased went alone to Tarabai's place. The deceased then made to her proposals with a view to marriage. The deceased wrote a letter to Tarabai who sent a reply to the said letter.

On 11th April, the deceased left his house early in the morning and went to Jacob Circle where he met the accused. At 10-30 a.m. both went to a Marwari's shop at Nagpada and borrowed Rs. 50 on a joint promissory note. They then went to the Small Causes Court and were there till 1 p.m. Then they wandered about the city and at 4 p.m. went to a liquor shop at Girgaum and had had some liquor. At 5 p.m. they went to another liquor shop and thence they proceeded upto Ballwala's Theatre, Grant Road. There they sent for a victoria hack and went in it. The accused told the driver to drive towards Sankli Street. On the way they had some conversation. It seemed that the conversation was about Tarabai. Near the Parsi Statue the accused told the driver to drive fast and while the victoria was moving the accused struck the deceased in the abdomen and on the chest with a hunting-knife. Then the accused jumped out of the victoria and ran towards the Nagpada Police Station. The victoria also followed him to the Police Station.

The accused surrendered himself to the Police and gave up his knife which had fresh blood stains. Accused then gave the name of the deceased and pointed out the victoriawala. The deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital in a dying condition and he expired there at about 6-45 p.m.

On the 13th April 1924, the Police searched the room of the accused and found some letters. The accused also pointed out the liquor shop at Girgaum and the Marwari's shop at Nagpada.

The defence was that the accused had no intention of inflicting any injury which he knew would kill the deceased or which would in the ordinary course of nature cause the death of the accused.

The jury brought in a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused.

His Lordship agreeing with the said verdict sentenced the accused to be hanged by the neck till he was dead.

CONVICTED OF THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate Manek Sonia a peon of the Bombay City Police, was charged with the theft of a cycle belonging to a police orderly.

The evidence showed that the accused was in charge of the office cycles and attended to their repairs. On 23rd March an orderly missed his cycle. After some time the accused was caught selling the cycle for Rs. 35 near Secretariat.

The accused pleaded not guilty.

His Worship fined the accused Rs. 150 in view of his good conduct during five year's service, in default of fine three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ID GREETINGS TO ISLAMIC COUNTRIES

The Superintendent of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, writes:—

"Maulana Shaukat Ali, President, Central Khilafat Committee of India, has sent the following message to the following gentlemen and papers.

(1) President Republic, Angora.
(2) Yenigun, Angora.
(3) Hakimi-Millia, Angora.
(4) Omar Toussoun Pasha, Cairo.
(5) Alkwaul Misri, Cairo.
(6) Al-Akhbar, Cairo.
(7) Syeduljzaaeri (Amir) Beyrout.
(8) Sirdar Sipah, Tehran.
(9) Anjuman Islam, Singapore.
(10) Afghan Consul General, Simla.
(11) Secy. Khilafat Com. Durban (S. Africa.)
(12) President Supreme Muslim Council, Jerusalem.

"Indian Muslims send Id greetings to their (** . . . . .) brothers, trusting that the noble example of the Prophet whose sacrifice the Iduzzuha festival commemorates, will inspire the Muslims of the world to further efforts and sacrifices to free Islam from internal and external difficulties and to achieve Islamic solidarity."

[**Note—The gap has been filed according to the country in which the cablegram was sent.]

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

ACCUSED PLEADS GUILTY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 17.

Lala Nand Lal, First Class Magistrate, has framed charge under section 408 I.P.C. against one S. D. Chamier, who is undergoing trial for an alleged offence of embezzling funds aggregating over Rs. 30,000 belonging to the Army Mansions at Lahore Cantonment. The accused pleaded guilty. Arguments in the case will be heard to-day.

It is understood that the report that His Excellency Sir Henry Wheeler contemplates proceeding home on short leave after the passage of the Leave of Absence Bill is premature and lacks confirmation.

IN MEMORIAM.

TRIBUTES TO LOKMANYA

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

On Thursday evening a public meeting was held at Chowpatty to observe Lokmanya Tilak's anniversary when speeches were delivered by several speakers on the life of the Lokmanya and the audience exhorted to emulate his example. Owing to occasional showers of rain the audience was very thin all throughout and the speakers had to speak at times with umbrellas on their heads. A portrait of Lokmanya was profusely garlanded and placed on the spot where he was cremated. After prayers Mr. Harilal Kashidas Shroff said Lokmanya Tilak was the greatest patriot ever lived in India. It was he who first launched the true spirit of Swadeshi and Home Rule in the country. He was as simple as he was patriotic. In dress he was never gaudy or showy but simple with his usual turban and white coat and dhoti with champal. He regretted that the people had forgotten him so soon and had blindly followed western customs in spite of his (Lokmanya's) as well as Mahatma Gandhi's exhortations and their sufferings for the country. In this respect, he said, Europeans were the greatest patriots for they never shunned their dress and customs wherever they went. Indians likewise should be proud of their country, their customs and their dress. He urged the audience to vow on that auspicious day to emulate Lokmanya's example.

Mr. Harjiwanlal then spoke on cow protection, a cause which was always at heart of the Lokmanya and urged all Indians not only to protect cows but to try to keep cows at least one for each home.

Mr. Khadilker then addressed and said Lokmanya Tilak belonged to a middle class family and by his own exertions went to the highest position in life by making his name popular in every hearth and home. This he achieved by sheer love for his country. Those who read his book called Gita *Rahasya* would appreciate his true patriotism and love for his country. He urged all to read that book and follow in the footsteps of the Lokmanya. He was a true swadeshite as well. Any one who kept any vow and broke it got retributive punishment but one who broke the vow of Swadeshi would not get any punishment because even in a small degree that he kept the vow at first went so far to the economic redemption of his country. This was the belief of Lokmanya. He exhorted his audience therefore, to keep their vows of Swadeshi again even if they broke and not be disappointed because whatever they did either in a small or big degree went to the economic redemption of their country.

TILAK'S GREATNESS.

Dr. Savarkar said Lokmanya Tilak rested at the sea beach and they could take a lesson of his life from the sea which was only a few yards from them. As the sea had tides and ebbs, so Lokmanya Tilak too had many flows of tide and ebb in his life. At times he was an ideal of the country and at times he was the most hated object of the Government. He knew of cases when Government servants fought shy to read "Kesari" though they liked his language and even his politics. At that time to talk the name of "Home Ruel" or "Bandematram" was a criminal offence. Now these were household words all throughout India. Lokmanya's greatest trait was his patience and perseverance. Despite all attacks of his enemies and even imprisonment by Government he remained staunch to his faith and for this he was not disappointed. On that auspicious day the least that the Indians could do was to follow in Lokmanya's footsteps and keep two vows which were the ideals of the Lokmanya, viz., cow protection and swadeshi.

Mr. Abdulhusein Mithabhai said Lokmanya was the first to non-co-operate with Government and for this he went to jail twice. After his death it was the duty of all Indians to continue the work that he had left unfinished and to follow the programme of Mahatma Gandhi who was the fitting successor of Lokmanya with the same ideal.

Mr. Harhar Sharma said Lokmanya Tilak's greatest ideal in life was to unite India. He thought the best way to do so was to adopt a common language for whole of India, viz., "Hindi" and by putting on khaddar. He urged all to discard foreign clothes on that day and to put on khaddar henceforward.

Mr. Shapurji Congresswalla also spoke. Kirtan was then followed and the meeting then dispersed.

ANNIVERSARY OF LOK. TILAK.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha the Anniversary of the late Lok. Tilak will be performed at the Sriram Hall of the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Shandhurst Road, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M.L.C., will deliver a Public lecture. Srimati Sarojini Naidu will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Bihar and Orissa, 9th July 1924:

Rainfall was general over provinces of Patna, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Santal Perganas and Hazaribagh and light to moderate elsewhere. Preparation of fields and sowings of paddy and bhadai crops continue. Excessive and incessant rains have retarded sowing and weeding operations in the districts of Saran, Monghyr and Purnea. Crops are being injuriously affected in Champaran and in the sub-division of Bhagalpur by heavy rains. Weeding of jute continues in Cuttack. The condition of standing crops is on the whole good. The price of common rice has risen in four districts, fallen in two and is stationary in the remainder. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding Angul is 7. 18 seers a rupee against 7. 21 seers last week and that of maize is 10.25 seers against the same figure. The supply of fodder and water is reported to be sufficient except in Balasore. Shortage of fodder is also reported from Darbhanga and that of water from Angul. Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. The condition of standing crops in the Feudatory States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur is on the whole good.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

S S. "Caledonia" with English mails due to arrive 3 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 19.

S.S. "Delta" with outward English Mails leaves 1 p.m.
Informal meeting of B. P. C. C. Dist., C. C.'s and Taluka C. C.'s Krishna Building, Hornby Road, 5 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 20.

Public meeting re: Surat and Dhandhuka Municipal affairs, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m., Sjt. V. J. Patel to preside.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

July 18 (Fri) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
July 19 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 10m. Sunset 7h 19m.
July 20 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 11m Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 21 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 11m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 22 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
July 24 (Thurs.) Sunrise 6h. 12m. sunset 7h.17m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this morning (Friday) the 18th instant at 11-30 o'clock (S.T.)

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

The Monthly Meeting of the Schools Committee for July 1924, will be held at the Corporation Hall to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (B.T.).

G WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The meeting of the Executive Committee of the above Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 8 p.m. in the Congress Office.

F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

"A meeting of the Council of management of the above committee will be held on Sunday (the 20th inst.) at 6 a.m. (S.T.)."

MRS. NAIDU AT NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will visit the National Medical College to-day (Friday) at 1 p.m. and address the students.

ARYAN EXCELSIOR LEAGUE.

A public lecture will be delivered on "Kalidas and Politics" by Mr. Keshav Laxman Ogle, Editor—Lokmanya, on Sunday (the 20th inst.) at 4 p.m. at Hira Baug, near C. P. Tank.

A CHILDREN'S GATHERING.

A public Children's Gathering will be held by the Aryan Excelsior League to-morrow (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at Hira Baug when Shrimant Shanker Rao Atmaram Mantris J.B. will occupy the chair.

INDIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE.

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Kanhayalal H. Vakil, on "Indian art and Architecture" to-morrow (Saturday) at 1 p.m. in the National Medical College Hall. All are cordially requested to attend.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE, KHADI SHOP.

Charkhas, Slivers, Falkas, (Winders) and all varieties of Khaddar are now available at the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Khadi Shop, Morarji Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.

BOMBAY P. C. C.

An informal meeting of all the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, of all District Congress Committees and Taluka Congress Committees will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, to consider the necessary steps to be taken to carry out effectively the Resolution of the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee on Hand-spinning. All members above referred to are earnestly requested to attend.

MEETING RE. RENT ACT.

"Under the auspices of the Pimplewadi Tenants' Association a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to request the Government to further extend the period of the Rent Act. Mr. J. K. Mehta will preside."

CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of Central Labour Board will be held in the Hall of Servant's Society at 9-30 a.m. on Sunday (the 20th inst.) to consider the question of the Statistics Bill and to forward a resolution to the Government with regard thereto and also to protest against the Landlord's suggestion to the Government that the Rent Act should not be extended.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S.S. "Margha" which left London on the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 16th inst., and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mongolia" with the mails from London of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 7 a.m. on the 16th instant and left there at noon the same day.

The Clan liner "Colquhoun" arrived Suez on the evening of 15th instant.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Calcutta Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 16th inst., and is due to arrive here on Sunday noon the 20th.

S.S. "Wakasa Maru" (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong on the 16th instant.

Official And Personal.

His Holiness Sayedna Ther Saifudin, High Priest of the Daivoodi Borah Community, paid an official visit to His Excellency the Governor at Government House, Ganeshkhind, at 3 p.m. on Wednesday.

The Governor of Bombay visited the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute (Poona) on Wednesday (the 16th inst.)

The Governor of Bombay received Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin at Government House on the morning of Wednesday the 16th July and returned the visit of the Sardar the same afternoon.

H. H. Col. Sir Syed Mohmed Ali Khan Bahadur Muslaid Jung, G.C.S.I., etc., Nawab of Rampur arrived in Bombay by a special train Thursday.

The Hon. Mr. Boulton, Chief Commissioner of the North West Frontier Province, who is in Simla on a short visit will, it is understood, leave on Tuesday, the 22nd for Parachinar via Peshawar. Mr. E. Howell, Resident in Waziristan, is also there on a short visit.

An Echo from Andamans.

BARRISTER SAVARKAR'S LETTERS

to his brother Dr. Savarkar while in exile. With two Photos.

Price Re. 1/- For Particulars write to:—
S. G. CHITALE.
Kirloskar Bhuvan, Girgaum.

Books can also be had from :—
Messrs. Taraporewalla, Fort.
and
Messrs. Parchure Puranik & Co.,
Madhav Baug, Bombay.

LOOK OUT FOR THIS WEEK'S

Indian Nationalist

ONE ANNA CONGRESS WEEKLY

(Edited by L. G. KHARE)

A PROFESSOR ON MAHATMA GANDHI.

TILES & MARBLE

Our Quality Defy Competition

SAJAN & CO.,

Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIFE ASSURANCE
IS A NECESSITY AND
COSTS NOTHING

All your money comes back to you on maturity with liberal Bonus additions.

Write to—
THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
87, Apollo St., Fort.

OVER 90% OF ONE MILLION STILL IN SERVICE

Since delivering their first car early in December 1914, Dodge Brothers have manufactured and sold one million motor vehicles. Over 90 per cent. of all these cars are still in active service.

This striking fact stands alone—a unique and overwhelming tribute to the principles and methods responsible for a product of such enduring worth.

SOLD EITHER FOR CASH OR
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM

Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, Ltd.

16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD
BOMBAY.

BRANCH:—THE MALL, LAHORE
Agencies at Poona, Secunderabad, Karachi, Etc.
Telegrams : "CYCLOSTERS," BOMBAY.
'Phone: No. 20483.

NOTICE.

All Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account or Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay.*

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1924.

A TIMELY WARNING.

We have pointed out over and over again in these columns that the citizens of Bombay, especially the poorer and the large majority of them, do not get from their Municipality adequate return, in the shape of ordinary necessities and amenities, for the money they pay to it and that the main causes of these are extravagant expenditure, especially on extensive loan works, top-heavy establishments and lack of vigilant and expert control over the financial operations of the executive. Since the advent of the Nationalist Party in the Corporation the demand for reform in Municipal finance has, fortunately, been insistent and it has resulted in the suggestive and satisfying preliminary report which Sir M. Visvesvaraya has submitted in pursuance of the resolution of the Corporation passed on April 14 last. The appointment of Sir M. Visvesvaraya as Retrenchment Officer in place of an imported "expert" of the usual type was the result of a happy inspiration and is one of the greatest achievements of the present Corporation and his report, preliminary though it is, will long remain as a landmark in the history of the City. Sir M. Visvesvaraya appropriately heads it as "Municipal Retrenchment and Reform" for these are the two urgent needs of the City. And, unlike many a report by an expert, Sir M. Visvesvaraya's report has the distinctive merit of being as lucid as it is relevent and as suggestive as it is comprehensive. While not forgetting the good work done in the past and even in the present, Sir M. Visvesvaraya does not mince matters and frankly tells the citizens of the mess their representatives in the Corporation and the Municipal Executive have made of their monies and their affairs "There is, perhaps, no question connected with Bombay more urgently in need of solution," he writes, "than the housing problem, so that the labourers whose wages are not beyond the subsistence line may be able to live in healthy surroundings and sanitarily built houses within a reasonable distance of their daily work." In saying this he voices the feeling of every citizen of Bombay. The housing accommodation has not kept pace with the growth of the population, which is proved by the fact that while in 1911 the average density of the population per acre was 68, in 1921 it was 78 and at present it is estimated at 81, being in certain areas in the centre of the city as high as 737 while in Glasgow the average density is 53.9, in Liverpool 33.3, in Manchester 33.7 in Birmingham 21.0 and in Leeds 16.3. So much for housing. In education the city has woefully lagged behind. The children of school-going age to whom education on a compulsary basis has to be provided number about 1,20,000 of whom only 50,000 are now attending the schools. As Sir M. Visvesvaraya says: "A city can never grow greater than its citizens. An efficient electorate can never be made out of an illiterate populace. If the Corporation is desirous of adequately fulfilling its responsibilities in this respect, it will have to double the provision soon." Having failed in satisfying the essential needs of the citizens, it is not surprising that the Municipality, which claims to be a model one in the country, is, as Sir M. Visvesvaraya shows, deficient in many amenities of life such as parks, municipal lodging houses and hotels, and public libraries and in the creation of agencies to promote the special wants and interests of industries and the industrial population generally on which the prosperity of the city so largely depends.

All this, however, is due not to lack of money but to unsatisfactory use of ratepayers' money. By comparison with other big cities Sir M. Visvesvaraya has been able to show that the taxation in Bombay is already abnormally high for an Indian city. Yet, in spite of the fact that the average earning power in India is less than one-tenth of that in Britain, "the debt and the yearly capital outlay in Bombay are both approaching those of representative cities of similar size in the United Kingdom." And it is here that Sir M. Visvesvaraya lays his finger on the root of the trouble. The city has not only alreay reached the limit of its taxable capacity, it has also reached its statutory limit of borrowing power. Sir M. Visvesvaraya has definitely come to the conclusion that there should be no increase either in taxation or in borrowing powers until the working of the present loan work schemes is regularised and the true financial position of the Corporation correctly gauged. This conclusion was inevitable. For, the scope of economies in the ordinary expenditure is very limited, that is to the extent of only Rs. 134 lakhs, but it is the growing capital expenditure which amounts to 43 per cent of the total Municipal outlay "that is rapidly increasing the yearly debt and helping to swell the loan charges and otherwise threatening to cause financial embarassment." Every crore of loan raised means an addition roughly of 7 3/4 lakhs to the yearly expenditure under sinking fund and interest, in other words, to the loan charges. If, therefore, bankruptcy is to be averted, a halt must be cried in respect of Municipal development schemes. And Sir M. Visvesvaraya deserves to be congratulated on the unanswerable case that he has presented for such a halt.

It is not merely that the current abnormal rate of interest, the higher prices of imported and other materials and cost of labour which make the burden of these development schemes on the present generation excessive and oppressive, but the manner in which the financial operations in respect of them are carried on reveal an amazing state of things and offer eloquent commentary on the reckless manner in which public money is being squandered. Thus Sir M. Visvesvaraya writes:—

"I have spent much time and effort, and appealed to all the officers concerned for help, in building up a reliable programme of debt and loan charges for the future. But the necessary data on which a reliable forecast can be based are wanting.....".

On account of the uncertainties referred to, these tables are not reliable, but they give a clear indication that it is no longer safe to allow things to remain in the present uncertain position and that reliable tables should be constructed as speedily as possible. Without carefully calculated estimates and forecasts it is difficult to know where we stand. If timely measures are not taken the aggregate loan charges may soon assume embarassing proportions.

The works have had to be rushed without proper detailed estimates or programmes or forecasts of financial results. Some works have been started even before estimates were ready. Save in the case of Water Works, all capital expenditure is lumped together. The works are not grouped into remunerative or unremunerative undertakings. Small improvements are placed in the same category as large development schemes. As things stand, the financial forecasts, where they exist, are of a rule-of-thumb order. Till now neither estimates nor forecasts have been subjected to independent financial scrutiny before the Corporation accorded its sanction."

Nor is that all. Sir M. Visvesvaraya puts it mildly when he says: "I am informed that, of late years, there has been some laxity in the observance of recognised financial practices and procedure on the part of the executive spending departments." The actual state of affairs is more deplorable than is indicated in this sentence. "There is no Accounts Code or Manual in use. It has not been the practice to insist on the preparation of forecasts of financial results before new schemes of development are sanctioned. Beyond statements of a general character of its advantages, no one knows what income may be expected or what burden may be put upon the City rates by sanctioning any particular scheme. Though loans are supposed to be raised for the carrying out of certain specific schemes, such schemes are not adhered to but considerable changes are made in them from time to time. Even between the time of applying to Government for sanction to borrow money, and the actual raising of the money, the list of works included in the application has been changed several times, so that the works actually constructed out of the loan vary from the original proposals." Sir M. Visvesvaraya has indicated the ways in which blunders like these can be remedied and the people's money spent in the future to the best advantage. If Sir. M. Visvesvaraya had done nothing beyond raising a note of warning about the ever-rising loan charges and urging the need of regularising capital he would have rendered a distinct service to the city. But his report contains, besides, other invaluable and helpful suggestions for the reform of municipal administration with which we shall deal on a later occasion.

GOVERNMENT AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

We observed the other day that in the Co-operative Societies Bill to be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Bombay Legislative Council not only was there no transfer or delegation of powers from the Registrar to co-operative organizations intended for supervision and mutual control, but that, after twenty years of co-operative effort, more or less under the aegis of Government, it had been thought fit to introduce in the Bill provisions directed towards the tightening of the strings of official control. A detailed examination of the Bill will amply justify this statement. To start with, the officer appointed as Registrar has absolute discretion in the matter of registration and even if an application for registration complies with all the provisions of the Act and the rules under it, and the proposed bye-laws are not contrary either to the Act or to the rules the Registrar *may*, only *if he thinks fit*, register the society and its bye-laws. He has to assign no reasons for his refusal, nor is there any provision for an appeal against his decision. Similarly, he has unfettered discretion about the acceptance or rejection of any amendment of the bye-laws, which, again, he *may* register *if he thinks fit* and his orders are not subject to any appeal. Government reserve to themselves power to exempt registered societies from any of the provisions of the Act and need assign no reasons for such action. Some of the provisions of the Act confer on registered societies certain privileges, while others afford necessary legal protection in various matters. The withdrawal of exemption from such provisions is too important a matter to be dealt with in the summary manner now in vogue which the Bill proposes to perpetuate. Lastly, as under the original Act, the Bill contemplates the grant to Government of wide rule-making powers. The matters in respect of which Government can, and generally do, frame rules—which have the same effect as provisions of the Act itself—cover practically the whole gamut of a society's business, and yet there is no legislative protection against the unwise exercise of this power, such as the submission of the rules to the Legislative Council, in accordance with the usual parliamentary practice.

In these matters, the Bill merely follows the existing statute of the Government of India. There are certain other matters, however, in which the Bill provides for a considerable advance in the powers of the Registrar or of Government. No one who accepts the basic theory of co-operation will disapprove of the provisions made in the Bill for enforcing the principle of "one man one vote" or imposing direct limitation on the rate of dividends, but objection will certainly be taken to the investment of the Registrar with penal authority and to the extension of the summary powers wielded by him in regard to liquidation, arbitration of disputes and recovery. One section, for instance, empowers not only the Registrar but every person appointed to audit or inspect the accounts of a registered society "to summon and enforce the attendance at the time of his audit or inspection of any officer, agent, servant or member of the registered society who, he has reason to believe, can give valuable information in regard to any transaction of the society or the management of its affairs," the penalty for this offence being a fine not exceeding Rs. 200. The same penalty is provided for various other offences such as failure to give any notice, send any return or document, wilful neglect or refusal to furnish information, supply of false or insufficient information, or disobedience of summons or lawful written order as required or authorized under the Act. The exercise of well-regulated powers against educated and responsible office-bearers of institutions depending on public funds can scarcely be opposed, but when the majority of institutions affected are small village societies run often by unlettered agriculturists with the assistance of low-paid accountants, it appears wholly undesirable to create offences of the kind contemplated, offences the very nature of which simple agriculturists cannot conceive. The Registrar is further empowered, without his orders being subject to revision, to assess damages against delinquent promoters, against officers, members or others connected with a society for misapplication, misfeasance or breach of trust. A liquidator appointed by him has, subject only to the Registar's approval, wide powers in regard to winding up, and for the recovery of dues of a society with unlimited liability such liquidator may, at his discretion, enforce the whole liability against a single individual member. On completion of the liquidation proceedings it is the Registrar, again, who has, without even a formal reference to the members of the defunct society, authority to assign the surplus assets to various purposes mentioned in the Bill. The existing rules relating to the reference of disputes between members and societies have been revised and are incorporated in the Bill, but the procedure of referring disputes or claims to the Registrar or a person nominated by him in that behalf is extended to disputes or claims affecting servants and agents of registered societies. Another extension of these summary powers—though in accordance with the expressed opinions of faint-hearted co-operative workers—is even more open to objection. Under a recent amendment of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, the usual procedure for the summary recovery of arrears of land revenue was made applicable to the sums ordered by a liquidator to be realized from the members of a society under liquidation. To the grant of these summary powers not much exception could be taken, as the body against whose members action was contemplated had ceased to be a co-operative society. Under the Bill, however, it is proposed to extend the summary process of recovery to the awards of arbitrators. The bulk of such awards relate to undisputed claims for overdues in village societies and it will be a sad day for co-operation in this Presidency when for the recovery of the arrears occurring in the course of ordinary business the committees have to resort to the authority of Government, the exercise of the strength of whose machinery will hardly be conducive to the development of co-operation, the growth of self-help or the evolution of self-control.

AN AMBASSADOR OF ASIA.

The power and progress of Afghanistan as a free nation concerned with the defence of her own independence and with the development of her own resources, are the best frontier guard that India could possibly desire; so it is no wonder that the leaders of the free progressive movement of Afghanistan should be acclaimed and reverenced and loved in India. The great popular welcome given yesterday to H. E. General Nadir Khan, the new Afghan Ambassador to France, who is passing through Bombay upon his way to take up his new duties in the Paris embassy shows the general satisfaction of the Indian public at the position which Afghanistan has of recent years assumed of a great independent Sovereign State negociating upon equal terms with other Sovereign States in Europe and America no less than Asia. The advantage of the presence of an able representative of an independent Asiatic Power in a world-centre like Paris is not to Afghanistan only. Every Asiatic nation profits by it, in respect and status and the growth of understanding. General Nadir Khan, in his speech at the consulate reception yesterday, "thanked Indians for their friendly feelings for the Afghans," who, on their side, he said, were "friendly not only to their Muslim brethren in India but to the Hindus as well. The Afghan Government was, in fact, the friend of all the Asiatic nations and it was their wish to live in perfect amity with all." It is as representative of the independent and progressive mind of Asia that we wish His Excellency Nadir Khan a hearty welcome to Bombay, and all good fortune and success in the great work which lies before him of maintaining not only the prestige and honour of his King and country but also the prestige and honour of Islam and Asia in a capital which is full of pitfalls and temptations to which too many "representatives" of Asia have in the past succumbed. The pride of Asia must be represented in the European capitals if Europe is to learn respect for Asiatic peoples. We look to General Nadir Khan and to his entourage to make the ancient glory and the pride of Asia felt in Paris.

Topics of the Day.

Release of De Valera.

The release of Messrs. de Valera and Austin Stack indicates, we hope, the definite prospect of an amicable understanding between the two wings of Irish nationalism which have been in violent conflict with each other during the past two years. We do not think the Free State Government would have chosen to release Mr. de Valera at this stage had it not been assured that its safety would not be jeopardised by the step. The Government must have also realised that Republican opposition would not be disarmed by further imprisonment of the leaders of that party. On the other hand, it seems likely that Mr. de Valera has become wiser since his incarceration and has seen the futility of violence as an arbiter of his country's destiny. If the majority of Irish people are content to live under the present system of Government and are averse to taking any heroic steps, involving bloodshed, for the attainment of absolute independence from British control, surely it would be the height of folly for Mr. de Valera to try to upset the existing Government in the hope of setting up one after his own heart. If he and his fellow-Republicans are convinced that Irish people cannot rise to the full height of their nationhood without ridding themselves of every trace of extraneous control, it is their duty to educate the masses in a peaceful manner and bring about a mental revolution in the nation before they seek to inaugurate a political revolution. There is no power on earth which can prevent a nation from attaining a goal that it has resolutely set before it.

A Telegraph Abuse.

Among the Bills which Mr. V. J. Patel proposes to introduce at the next session of the Legislative Assembly is one to amend Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act. Though the only change Mr. Patel wants to make in the section consists in the omission of clause (b) of sub-section 1 of the Act, we shall quote the entire Section for the purpose of a clear understanding of the probable effects of the proposed change. The Section reads as follows:—

5. (1) On the occurrence of any public emergency, or in the interest of public safety, the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government, or any officer specially authorised in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, may—

(a) take temporary possession of any telegraph established, maintained or worked by any person licensed under this Act; or

(b) order that any message or class of messages to and from any person or class of persons or relating to any particular subject, brought for transmission by or transmitted or received by, any telegraph, shall not be transmitted, or shall be intercepted or detained, or shall be disclosed to the Government or an officer thereof mentioned in the order.

(2) If any doubt arises as to the existence of a public emergency, or when any act done under sub-section (1) was in the interest of public safety, a certificate signed by a Secretary to the Government of India or to the Local Government shall be conclusive proof on the point.

It will be readily granted that occasions might indeed arise, as, for instance, in times of mutiny or other grave political upheaval endangering the very fabric of Government, when the latter might take possession of the telegraph in a particular area which was threatened by the enemies of the State or might refuse to transmit or might detain messages of a dangerous character which were likely to facilitate the operations of such enemies against the State. It is difficult to say whether the intention of the legislators in vesting these powers in the Governor-General in Council and the local Government under Section 5 of the Telegraph Act, was really as we have suggested above.

The Remedy.

But, whatever the original intention, the powers conferred by the Section have been scandalously abused times without number by officers of Government in this country. Messages of a political complexion have been refused transmission or detained on the slightest pretexts in the name of "public emergency" and "public safety." Messages merely announcing the date of the arrival of a public leader or congratulating a released political prisoner have been treated as "objectionable" and refused transmission, at the sweet will of the Telegraph official on the spot. Sometimes, the messages are so long delayed in transmission as to be quite useless when delivered to the addressee. The public have had no redress and no remedy against the pranks of the irresponsible officials of the Department. Mr. Patel proposes to put an end to this petty tyranny by deleting altogether the sub-section which enables officials to act in this irresponsible manner. It may be that some provision will be needed to enable Government in times of real emergency—and not the false ones which are made a pretext by officials in India—to refuse or detain messages of an undoubtedly dangerous character, but it ought to be the concern not of Mr. Patel but of the Government of India to devise such a provision in a form which will not be liable to abuse at the hands of politically-minded officials.

Railway Advisory Committees.

The refusal of the Agents of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies to nominate representatives of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, to the Advisory Committees attached to their Railways is utterly indefensible and betokens a most illiberal spirit. These Agents will do well to note that the Agents of the M. and S. M. and S. I. Railways have readily agreed to include a representative of the Railway Passengers' Association, Madras, on the Advisory Committees attached to these Railways. Even a mofussil passengers' association like the Railway Mandal, Belgaum, we understand, has been assured by the Government of Bombay of representation on the Advisory Committee of the M. and S. M. Railway. What justification is there, then, for the Agents of the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies, to refuse representation to the local Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, which has branches all over the Presidency and which enjoys a measure of confidence from the passenger public which few other associations of a similar nature existing in the country enjoy?

Indefensible Position.

It cannot be contended that the subjects engaging the attention of the Advisory Committees of the local Railways are of little vital interest to the passenger public. Here is a list of subjects discussed at the second meeting of the Advisory Committee of the B. B. and C. I. Railway held a few days ago: prices charged by stall-keepers and platform vendors in refreshment rooms and on station platforms; nuisance and inconvenience to passengers caused by hawkers and beggars in local suburban trains; waiting shed accommodation for third class passengers at Dadar; charges for platform passes and overcrowding of mail trains by persons who are not *bona fide* passengers, at Colaba; catering arrangements in passenger trains. Do the Agents suggest for a moment that either the Legislative Council, or the Municipal Corporation or the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau or the Mill-owners' Association is more interested in these subjects than the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association which has been established solely for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of the passenger public and ventilating their grievances? Even as regards schemes like electrification or quadrupling of local lines and the location of termini, are the passenger public less interested in them than the mercantile public? It is clear that opposition of the Railway managements to the representation of the passenger public springs out of their long-standing disregard for the latter. They have been accustomed to hold the passenger public as of no consequence save as sheep to be fleeced again and again to the bone. It is a matter of surprise that neither the Government nor the Legislature has as yet intervened to secure the passenger public proper representation on the Advisory Committees of the local Railways.

ALLIED CONFERENCE

A CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE

DOMINION PARTICIPATION.

LONDON, July 17.

The Imperial Constitution issue has arisen once again, in acute form, in connection with the Inter-Allied Conference which has opened without direct Dominion representation. The conversations of British Ministers with the Dominions' High Commissioners, for past week, have failed to reach an agreement regarding the character of Dominion representation notwithstanding the insistence of Canada and Ireland that they will be unable to be bound by Conference decisions unless they participate directly in the discussions. Canada has indeed despatched Senator Belcourt to London as "Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary" and his absence from the Conference is ascribed in the newspapers to the fact that the British Government has suggested a panel arrangement whereby each Dominion will alternately participate in the Conference. To this, however, Senator Belcourt has refused to agree.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 17.

The Australian, Canadian, New Zealand and South African High Commissioners conferred with Mr. Thomas this morning with reference to the Allied Conference, but it is stated that nothing was settled pending the arrival of fresh information from Canada.—Reuter.

COMPOSITION OF BRITISH DELEGATION.

LONDON, July 16.

The Dominions were not represented in this morning's meeting, but it is understood that they would be represented in future meetings.

Mr. Thomas and Sir Eyre Crowe in addition to Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Snowden composed the British Delegation. Mr. MacDonald in the course of his speech said that two conditions seemed absolutely essential, namely, the economic and fiscal unity of Germany and adequate security for investors in the proposed loans.

Senator Belcourt has arrived to represent Canada as an envoy and extraordinary Minister plenipotentiary to the Inter-Allied Conference.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 17.

There was no second plenary session of the Inter-Allied Conference to-day and probably there will not be another until the three Commissions dealing with the various controversial questions of detail have presented their reports. These Commission which sat for about two hours this evening are dealing with the authority of the Reparations Commission and with a view to the security of the investors and bondholders. France and Britain are uniting to secure the presence of an American on the Reparations Commission in case of German default. If this solution proves impossible, steps may be taken to call an Agent-General of the Reparations.—Reuter.

SEIZURE OF ARMS IN COLOMBO.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Commons Mr. Hannon asked with regard to the seizure of arms on board the "Schlesien" in Colombo, whether in view of the embargo upon the importation of arms into China, steps would be taken to ascertain whether the consignment had been intended for China and if so, by whom it had been despatched.

Mr. Thomas replied that doubtless the local authorities would take any necessary steps to ascertain the origin and destination of the cargo.

Mr. Hannon suggested that Mr. Thomas should instruct his representatives in Ceylon to take care that no such consignments got through in future without very careful examination.

Viscount Curzon drew attention to a further similar case that was reported. Mr. Thomas replied that he had deliberately answered in very general terms in order not to play into the hands of those who were guilty.—Reuter.

MOSUL QUESTION.

BRITISH GOVT. READY TO CONSIDER NEW PROPOSALS.

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Commons replying to Lieut.-Col. Howard-Bury, Mr. Ponsonby said that the British case as regards the Mosul question was being prepared, but pending actual submission to the League the Government had expressed readiness to consider any new Turkish proposals.

Replying to Lieut.-Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Ponsonby said that the King had ratified the Treaty of Lausanne.—Reuter.

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

18520

MR. DE VALERA.

RELEASE ANNOUNCED

FURTHER RELEASES EXPECTED.

LONDON, July 17.

It is announced in Dublin to-night that Messrs. de Valera and Austin Stack have been released.

The release of De Valera and Austin Stack on an order signed by President Cosgrave was accomplished without a demonstration. Further important releases are expected to-day, and before the week-end probably no prisoner who was not sentenced will be detained.—Reuter.

Mr. Eamonn De Valera, the greatest Irish Republican leader was born in October 1882 in New York City. His father was a Spaniard and his mother was Irish. He spent his boyhood among his mother's people and was educated in Ireland. During his college days he gained reputation as a student and as an athlete. His favourite subject was Mathematics. He was professor of Mathematics in several Irish Colleges. On the foundation of the Irish Volunteers in 1913, he threw himself heart and soul into the new organisation. He belonged to the Sinn Fein Organisation since 1909, but he took no leading part in it till the Easter rebellion of 1916. After that rebellion when he surrendered he was sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life and was released in the general amnesty of June 1917. As the only surviving leader of the rebellion, he found at once that he had achieved importance in the eyes of the majority of the Roman Catholic Irish, who had in the meanwhile swung round violently in the direction of Sinn Fein. When the ex-prisoners left the boat at Kingstown De Valera marched at their head and his entry in Dublin was a triumphal progress. His triumph was increased when he was elected for East Clare by a large majority in 1917. Although elected M. P. without opposition he did not take the oath of his seat in Parliament. De Valera's victory at this election gave an immense impetus to the Sinn Fein cause. From this time until his re-arrest in the spring of 1918 De Valera was the heart and soul of the Sinn Fein movement. A facile writer and speaker, both in English and Gaelic, he was a master of the type of unmeasured eloquence that appeals to the Irish temper which is impatient of compromise. De Valera was elected President of the "Irish Republic" in 1917.

While he was in prison for the second time at Lincoln, in England, on February 3, 1919, he with two other Irish prisoners escaped and ultimately made his way to the United States. In America, working with the same restless energy as in Ireland, he was successful for a time in enlisting a large amount of public sympathy for the Sinn Fein cause, especially in Irish and German-American circles. He was received as "President" by the civic authorities of New York and in the other cities where the Irish vote predominated, presented with their "freedom" and otherwise honoured. In his attempt, however, to persuade the party conventions, assembled to nominate candidates for the presidency, into making the independence of Ireland a plank of their programme, he completely failed, and the Irish question was not mentioned in the programme of either party. With the election of Mr. Harding to the presidency, it became clear that De Valera's efforts to involve the United States in a quarrel with Great Britain about Ireland had broken down and in the spring of 1921, he returned to Ireland.

The last three years had been the most eventful in his life. As the acknowledged leader of the Irish people his movement have been closely followed by the people all over the world. The British politicians who were so long obdurate in their attitude towards De Valera and his co-workers, amongst whom Mr. Austin Stack had been a prominent one had to give way before the force of public opinion and Mr. De Valera was invited in September 1921 by the Prime Minister to a conference "with a view to ascertaining how the association of Ireland with the community of nations known as the British Empire may best be reconciled with Irish National aspirations." And on October 11th, the Peace delegates held their first meeting in London. Again and again a deadlock was avoided manly through the determination of all the delegates to reach a settlement. Much times was also spent in consultations with Mr. De Valera in Dublin over crucial points, particularly over the very delicate point of Irish allegiance to the Crown. At last when all had nearly lost hopes of an amicable settlement the delightful news came dramatically on December 6 that treaty terms had been signed by all the delegates. The terms as agreed offered to Ireland the full dominion status of Canada under the title of the Irish Free State subject to certain conditions. On December 14th, the King opened an Irish session of Parliament, on the 16th both houses voted the address approving the Treaty. On January 12th was extended the concession of a full amnesty in respect of Irish political offences prior to the date of the truce in July, 1921. However, Mr. De Valera and his followers were not satisfied with the terms and declared to the world that so long as the Irish Free State owed allegiance to the Crown they will have nothing to do with the Treaty. The Treaty was debated formerly in Dail Eireann. Eventually it was approved on January 7th by the small margin of 64 to 57. Mr. De Valera, however, chose to ignore this and announced that the fight for Republic would go on as determined by as ever. The republicans were in armed revolt. In various parts of the country life and property lay at the mercy of gunmen. Murders, burnings pillages went on and unhappy Ireland was none the nearer to happiness which it longed for after years of fight and bloodshed. Guerilla warfare was the order of the day. During March Mr. De Valera's irregulars grew aggressive over wide areas. Open revolt against the Provincial Government was threatened by Roderik O'Connor who forcibly occupied the Four Courts building in Dublin. Gradually, however, under the command of Mr. Collins, the Free State troops gained the upper hand and with the fall of work Civil War because matter of skirmishes and ambush. Yet fate seemed to dog the path of Ireland. On August 2nd Mr. Griffith died suddenly and ten days later the hope and darling of the Irish people Mr. Collins was killed in an ambush by his own countrymen with whom he had worked for years and suffered for the common cause of the county. Gradually, however the force of violence died of inanition and De Valera in a proclamation to his followers, whose ranks had materially thinned asked them to conceal their arms till such time as the events would require. Last few months were months of comparative calm and peace in Ireland distracted by armed fights and Guarella warfare though with the arrest and death of all the leaders except De Valera, the Republican cammaign of violent opposition to the Free State had completely collapsed.

On the 15th of August 1923, just on the eve of the General Election of the Irish Free State, Mr. De Valera settled the doubts as to whether he was going to take part in the elections by making his promised appearance at an open air meeting at Ennis that afternoon. He drove up in an open car undisguised, and was wildly welcomed by fifteen hundred people.

Shortly after he had begun his speech, the crowd was thrown into a state of consternation by the appearance of a detachment of the Free State troops in an armoured car. The troops surrounded the platform on which Mr. De Valera was speaking, while the crowd shouted, "Up De Valera!"

Mr. De Valera made a gesture towards the military and afterwards collapsed on the platform which was crowded. The troops then fired in the air and panic ensued, the crowd believing that Mr. De Valera had been shot. The latter rose, however, and walked down the platform steps and gave himself up to the troops, who marched him off to the barracks.

Afterwards, it transpired that five persons were injured in the shooting and subsequent stampede.

Mr. De Valera was in hiding for thirteen months and had reported at various times in many parts of the country, including Dublin. It was popularly supposed, however that Limerick was his headquarters. Mr. De Valera had been interviewed and regularly presided over the second Dail, but the meetings were always secret. Although he was thus arrested while speaking in a public meeting and sent to jail he had been elected by County Clare with three times the necessary quota.

Mr. Austin Stack has been a prominent lieutenant all the while.

RIFFIS' GREAT VICTORY.

800 SPANIARDS CAPTURED

FALL OF TETUAN IMMINENT.

LONDON, July 17.

Paris.—A message to the "Matin" from Morocco announces that Riffis have captured eight hundred Spaniards. The Spanish troops have abandoned the Wadlad line and the fall of Tetuan is imminent.—Reuter.

Tetuan is a leading seaport in Morocco, on the Wadi Tableland, about 10 miles from its mouth on the Mediterranean, 31 miles south-east of Tangier. It is a well fortified town, defended by high thick walls and by a citadel. The population is about 25,000. Chief exports are fruit and grain.

PEACE AND ORDER IN PERSIA.

TRIBUTE TO THE WORK OF PRIME MINISTER.

LONDON, July 17.

At a meeting of the Imperial Bank of Persia Sir Hugh Barnes presiding announced that the British Government had renewed the Bank's charter for a further term of nearly twenty-five years so as to cover the whole period of the Bank's concession from the Persian Government. Sir Hugh Barnes paid a tribute to the work of the Prime Minister and the Commander-in-Chief of Persia and said that they appeared to have established the authority of the Government all over Persia in a remarkable degree.—Reuter.

AMERICAN AVIATORS.

PREPARING FOR ATLANTIC CROSSING

LONDON, July 17.

The American world-fliers flew this morning from Croydon to Brough (Yorkshire) where the aeroplanes will be fitted with new engines and floats for the Atlantic crossing.—Reuter.

RECEPTION AT CROYDON.

LONDON, July 16.

The Americans on world flight were given a rousing reception by a large crowd at Croydon. They were welcomed by General Brancker, the members of the American Embassy, and Mrs. Maclaren. Lieutenant Smith in an interview said that he would not do the trip again for a million dollars. The airmen had two days' rest since they started; one at Paris and one at Constantinople.—Reuter.

NO NEWS OF MACLAREN

LONDON, July 17.

Tokio.—Squadron Leader Maclaren is reported to be six hours overdue at Paramshinu. Japanese destroyers have gone out to search for his plane.—Reuter.

LONDON, July 17.

Tokio.—No further news of Squadron-leader MacLaren is available but he is believed to have landed at the intermediate point prepared by Lieut. Colonel Broome. Japanese destroyers are continuing the search.—Reuter.

PERSONNEL OF EAST AFRICAN COMMITTEE.

LONDON, July 16.

The East African Committee mentioned on June 30th has finally been constituted with the addition of Sir William Edge, and two members of the House of Commons, Major Church and Lord Stanley; but Sir Hugh Clifford is not included. Mr. Calder of the Colonial Office has been appointed Secretary to the Committee.—Reuter.

CHINESE BANDITS.

LONDON, July 17.

Peking.—The Tufei who are apparently bands of dismissed soldiers and irresponsible characters are reported to be steadily increasing in numbers and activity in the Anhui Province and that they now number 4,000. Government troops have been reinforced against them. The Tufei have made prisoners of several foreign missionaries as hostages against bombardment, looted the Bank of China and robbed the wealthy townspeople.—Reuter.

INJUNCTION AND AFTER.

AN UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT.

ADVOCATE GENERAL'S OPPOSITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

There was an unexpected development in connection with the motion by Kumar Sanker Roy Chaudhari and another to withdraw their suit against Mr. Cotton, President of Bengal Legislative Council, and two ministers when Mr. Langford James appeared before Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose to-day and applied on behalf of Rai Bahadur Narayan Chatterji that he might be added as a plaintiff to that suit.

The Counsel said that his client was a Zamindar and contributed to the sources of Revenue of the Province. He was one of that class of person on behalf of whom the suit had been brought. He had read His Lordship's judgment and was assured that Mr. Cotton could not so long as this suit was alive put that particular motion demanding the Ministers' salaries before the Council. His client was terrified to find that the plaintiff intended to abandon the suit. In consequence his client was to be robbed of the fruits of victory and was now anxious to conduct the suit to its logical end. In a representative suit any member of the class represented could come in at any time and apply to be made a party plaintiff, if he thought that his interests were not being properly protected or that he had not been properly represented. The plaintiffs were trying to kill the suit. It was nonsense to say that the suit was only in respect of an injunction issue. The matter his client wanted to see decided was whether the motion in question was incompetent, illegal and *ultra vires*.

A DEAD SUIT.

Mr. N. N. Sarker who represented the two plaintiffs opposing Mr. James' application said that the two plaintiffs who had spent money to bring this suit and to carry it on until the judgment was delivered had the control of the proceedings and they could not abandon the proceedings in spite of the opposition of others whom they were supposed to represent. A person who brought a representative suit for his own advantage could always abandon the suit and only retain absolute control until a decree was passed. It was the pleasure of the plaintiffs to withdraw the suit and they could do so without any reference to other persons. The leave of the Court to withdraw the suit was only necessary if his clients wanted liberty to bring another suit on a fresh cause of action. The whole idea of the suit was to prevent Mr. Cotton from doing something at a partiiular session of the Council, but that session was now over. The result of the Council being prorogued was that all items appearing on the list of business were finished. As a matter of fact, the suit had been withdrawn yesterday. It was rather curious that Mr. James client after reading yesterday's proceedings got a certain spasmodic fit of public spirit and influenced by other substantial reasons which were always in the gift of powers that be now came forward and made this application. At present there was no suit before His Lordship. The suit was dead and all His Lordship could do was to direct a proper order to be made as regards the costs.

Mr. Sarker next dealt with the application for withdrawal of suit.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S CONTENTION.

The Advocate-General representing the Crown submitted that in this particular case the plaintiffs were not entitled to withdraw the suit without an order from the Court. If Mr. Sarker was right that the suit was dead merely on his putting in a petition the counsel did not know why they were there because His Lordship could not make any order in a suit which was dead. Unless an order was made by the Court His Lordship could not make any order as to the costs in a suit which was dead. Certain steps had been taken in this case. Certain orders had been made. An appeal had been filed against His Lordship's order granting the injunction and certain costs had been incurred. In these circumstances no Court would permit the plaintiffs whatever their rights might be to withdraw from the suit unless they submitted themselves to the order of the Court. As to the costs incurred he submitted that the suit was still before His Lordship and was not withdrawn whatever might have happened yesterday.

The Advocate-General next submitted that prorogation of the Council had not in any way affected the suit. This suit was for a declaration that a particular motion in the Council was incompetent, illegal and *ultra vires* and also for a declaration that the Ministers were not entitled to the status of Ministers, and not entitled to act as such; that still remained undisposed off.

As regards the injunction Mr. Sarker had said that he only asked for an injunction regarding the session of the Council fixed for July 7th and that everything was ended because that session had been prorogued. As a matter of fact Mr. Sarker had got an injunction in a much wider form which would be in force in spite of the prorogation of the Council until the suit was decided. Whether the Council was prorogued or not, this motion for the payment of the Ministers' salaries could not be put forward by Mr. Cotton as the injunction was not restricted to particular session fixed for July 7th. An injunction was really in the nature of consequential relief. The plaintiffs had, however, got much wider consequential relief than what they had asked for.

In reply to the Court the Advocate-General said that he was not prepared to state that the plaintiffs were not entitled to withdraw the suit subject to all orders which His Lordship might make. By reason of what had taken place in a matter of such grave public importance His Lordship would not grant that permission. He pointed out that the reasons given by the plaintiffs for leave to withdraw the suit were without foundation and the prorogation of the Council had not affected the suit in any way.

Concluding the Advocate-General said "If your Lordship holds that no leave is necessary and they are entitled to withdraw as a matter of right then ths question will be that the ground on which they are seeking to withdraw the suit does not come within the purview of this Court. This is a matter of very great importance and it is a matter that ought to be decided by the Highest Court of Appeal in this country or outside this country. It ought not to be allowed to rest in its present condition."

Justice Ghose:—I will deliver judgment in both applications to-morrow morning.

Later on the application made by the Advocate-General the Chief Justice adjourned the hearing of the appeal preferred Mr. Cotton till Friday.

SUIT ALLOWED TO BE WITHDRAWN

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose delivered judgment this morning on the two applications filed in connection with the suit against the President of the Bengal Legislative Council and the two Ministers. With regard to the application of Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee His Lordship directed him to be made a party plaintiff. His Lordship allowed Kumar Sanker Roy Chaudhury and Kiranshanker Roy Chaudhury to withdraw from the suit paying the cost of the defendants up-to-date.

DETAILED REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The following is the detailed report of the High Court case in connection with the Ministers' salaries.

At the High Court to-day Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose delivered judgment on the two applications made in connection with the suit brought by Kumar Sankar Roy Chaudhury and another against Mr. Cotton President of the Bengal Legislative Council and the two Ministers for a declaration that the motion for the Ministers' salaries was incompetent, illegal and *ultra vires* and for a declaration that the Ministers were not entitled to the status of Ministers and to act as such. The first application was by the plaintiffs for leave to withdraw the suit and the second application was by Raj Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee for leave to be added as a party plaintiff.

His Lordship first dealt with the application made by Mr. Langford James on behalf of Rai Bahadur Chatterjee and said this application has been brought on by the present applicant because of the fact that on Tuesday last an application had been made by the plaintiffs in this suit for an order that it may be recorded that this suit is withdrawn by them. Mr. Langford James had stated that his client was one of that class of persons on whose behalf the present suit had been brought and that he had been startled to see in the newspapers on Wednesday morning that the plaintiffs were about to withdraw the present suit and that in view of the events which has happened, his client is now anxious to proceed with this suit to its logical conclusion. Mr. James argued that in a representative suit any member of the class represented could come in at any time and apply to be made a party plaintiff if he thought that his interests were not being properly protected or that he had not been properly represented.

Mr. Sircar on behalf of the plaintiffs argued that if Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee chose to bring a separate suit he could do so, but that he should not be allowed to intervene in the present suit. Assuming that the suit was not at an end, I am unable to accept Mr. Sircar's contention as correct that this suit was at an end on Tuesday and that, therefore, Mr. Langford James' client is a few hours too late. I did not pass any order on Tuesday and I allowed the application of the plaintiff to stand over till Wednesday and hence there was no termination of the present suit. No doubt the right of a plaintiff to withdraw his suit as against all or any of the defendants is an absolute and unconditional one, but the suit is not to be considered as being at an end till the order of the court on an application of the plaintiff for withdrawal is made. I am of opinion that it is competent to me to entertain Mr. Langford James' application at this stage. The present suit is a representative suit, that is, it is a suit on behalf of a body of persons with a common interest and a common grievance and the relief sought herein is, in its nature, supposed to be beneficial to all whom the plaintiffs propose to represent. I do not see how I can exclude the present applicant from being made a party to the present suit and, in the circumstances which have happened, the present applicant can only be arrayed as a party plaintiff.

I do not propose to go on this application into the very large and important question which has been raised as to whether by reason of the action taken by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, which action was communicated to the Bengal Legislative Council by the first defendant, the suit has not been rendered infructuous and brought to a termination. That is a question which may arise on the merits of the suit. The order, therefore, will be that the present applicant, Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterjee, will be made a party plaintiff in this suit.

As regards the application of the present plaintiffs to withdraw the suit, the same is granted, but they must pay the costs of the defendants incurred up to the present moment.

A NEW SITUATION.

CALCUTTA, July 17.

A new situation was created in the suit against Mr. Cotton and the two Ministers of the Bengal Government this afternoon when Mr. A. N. Chaudhuri appeared before Mr. Justice C. C. Ghose and asked leave to make an urgent application which he said was necessitated by His Lordship's judgment that morning. He applied on behalf of Mr. Dhirendra Nath Roy, a Zamindar, to the added as a party to the suit of Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterji against Mr. Cotton and others. Counsel further asked for an enquiry as to whether Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterji was a representative of the class for whom this representative suit was brought. He was charging that the application made by Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterji was a collusive application and that Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterji had really come in as a representative, not of the plaintiff's class, but really as a representative of the defendants.

Mr. Justice Ghose:—You can have all these questions investigated when the suit comes on, Mr. Chaudhuri. Suppose one of the representatives of the defendants be comes a plaintiff as well, surely trat is an abuse of the process of the Court.

Mr. Langford James on behalf of Rai Bahadur Niranjan Chatterji said that if Mr. Chaudhuri gave an undertaking that he would conduct the appeal and the original suit as strenuously as possible then he would welcome Mr. Chaudhuri's appearance in the case.

Mr. Chaudhuri refused to give any undertaking and said that he wanted to stifle the appeal.

This application will be renewed to-morrow. The hearing of the appeal before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Walmsley was adjourned till Monday.

GENERAL NADIR KHAN.

ARRIVAL IN BOMBAY.

HUGE CROWD AT GRANT ROAD STATION.

His Excellency General Nadir Khan, the new Afghan Ambassador to France, arrived in Bombay on Thursday morning by the Peshawar Mail. He was welcomed at Grant Road Station by the Afghan Consul, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Mrs. Naidu, Mr. Shuaib Qureyshi, Mr. Pickthall, Editor of "The Chronicle," Mr. J.P. Brander, Collector of Bombay, representing the British Government, Mr. D. Healy, Commissioner of Police, and others. Volunteers of both the Congress and Khilafat organisations were drawn up on the platform in good order, but were almost powerless to sway the crowd which was immense. Musulmans and Hindus filled the platform and the approaches to the Grant Road Station were thronged with, tall and picturesquely dressed frontiersmen. Mrs. Naidu, representing the Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Shuaib Qureyshi, the energetic Hon. Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of India, garlanded the distinguished visitors in their compartment. The popular Afghan Consul in Bombay was also garlanded. Mr. M. Pickthall was presented by the Afghan Consul to His Excellency General Nadir Khan. With some difficulty, owing to the great enthusiasm of the crowd, His Excellency with his suite alighted from the railway carriage and made his way to the motor-car which was waiting outside, amid shouts of "Allaho Akbar." Having entered the motor-car, he stood up profusely garlanded as he was and bowed to everyone, amid immense applause.

At the Afghan Consulate afterwards there was a large gathering of Muslim gentlemen, among them being Maulvi Mohammed Ali (Cantab.), Mr. Shaikh Umar Chowdhari, Mr. Zakir G. M. Master, Mr. Yusuf A. Shakoor, Mr. A. H. S. Khatri and Mr. Osman Sobani. The General was cordial to everyone and expressed his thanks to the Provincial Congress Committee and the Khilafat Committee for the splendid welcome they had given him. He thanked Indians for their friendly feelings towards the Afghans. The Afghans, on their side, were friendly not only to their Muslim brothers in India but also to the Hindus. The Afghan Government was, in fact, the friend of all the Asiatic nations and it was their wish to live in perfect amity with all.

RETRENCHMENT REPORT.

CORPORATION'S APPROVAL

COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON DETAILS.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding when the Retrenchment Committee's report was considered together with the report of Sir M. Visveswaraya. While the report was praised on all hands, some gentlemen objected to the recommendations, and they wanted the various heads of Municipal administration to be consulted before any definite steps were taken. In the end the Committee, suggested in the report, was appointed to work in consultation with the Commissioner and the Retrenchment Advisor.

During the absence on leave of Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. R. M. Chinoy was appointed member of the Improvement Trust Board.

Mr. Meyer Nissim was also appointed a member of the Port Trust Board during Mr. Sethna's absence.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then asked for priority and moved that the Retrenchment Committee's report be approved and adopted, and that a copy be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for information and guidance; that a Committee consisting of the President, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, Dr. Dadachanji, Mr. C. W. Arbuthnot and Mr Jamnadas Mehta be appointed to whom detailed proposals regarding retrenchment in each department should be submitted by the Retrenchment Officer for their opinion and that in case the Committee, the Commissioner and the Retrenchment Advisor unanimously agreed to the adoption of any measure they should be given effect to forthwith so far as it rested in the hands of the Commissioner.

Mr. Jamnadas said it was an important matter and he hoped it would receive from them the attention it deserved. The report was a lucid document and was divided into three parts. Only a man like Sir M. Visveswaraya could reconcile the opinions of the Commissioner and the members of the Corporation. He had conceded some points in favour of the Commissioner, which the Corporation should accept unanimously and in others where he agreed with the members of the Corporation, the Commissioner had loyally agreed to carry out those recommendations, although he had opposed them until lately. The speaker then gave a summary of the report and said the recommendations if carried out would mean a saving of Rs. 15 lakhs per year, and in addition to that when they went into the details they were likely to save another Rs. 15 lakhs, which would save them from further taxing the city. He then referred to the appointment of the Controller of Accounts, and said that was the recommendation made by the Corporation, but opposed by the Commissioner, as the accounts officer should not be under the Commissioner.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconded.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai said if the Committee and the Commissioner did not agree on any particular point, they should come to the Corporation for their final decision. It was very fortunate that the Retrenchment officer had said that there was a scarcity of houses in Bombay and that the conditions of living were impossible. That was a complete answer to those who said that the Rent Act should go.

CORPORATION'S RIGHTS.

Dr. A. G. Viegas said it was an excellent report and the city should be thankful to Sir M. Visveswaraya. The proposition moved by Mr. Jamnadas was an extraordinary one. He thought the second part of the proposition shut out the Corporation from the discussion of the proposals for retrenchment and he thought it was an extraordinary and arbitrary step. Mr. Jamnadas wanted the Committee to be invested with the powers of the Corporation, but that was not possible for them to do. Such unlimited powers had never been given to Committees before, as it was a negation of the powers and authority of the Corporation—and he hoped they would jealously guard those powers. The Retrenchment Committee had generally accepted the recommendation made by Sir M. Visveswaraya. He wondered why they wanted four Deputy Commissioners. Were they going to distribute bread and butter? Because they were saving large sums, it did not follow that they should have a large number of officers to carry on the Municipal administration. He thought it was absurd to have a Deputy-Commissioner to supervise the storekeeper. They should not hand over their powers to the Committee, he thought.

The President said the Commissioner had certain powers, which he could put into use independently of them. And Mr. Jamnadas only said that those powers should be used only after consultation with the Committee.

Dr. Viegas said his own interpretation of the powers of the Corporation was different from that of the President. (Laughter). Continuing he said it was absurd to have a fourth Deputy Commissioner for supervising a few departments.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved an amendment that the report be approved and adopted with the exception of the proposals for administration reforms which should be postponed and in the meantime the Commissioner be asked to report his own views after consulting the various Departments and their heads as regards those proposals. The speaker said the report was unworkable and it required their deep consideration, and whenever they wanted to have reforms it was only proper that their officers should be asked to put into black and white their own views on the matter, because they might not be able to work under the new conditions.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconding said they must hesitate twice before they committed themselves to any view.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla was sorry that an old and experienced member like Dr. Dadachanji should have moved that so far as administrative changes were concerned the report should be sent to the Commissioner for his views in the matter, even when the Commissioner agreed *in toto* with it and was willing to support the proposals and carry them out in their entirety. There was no doubt that the report was of a revolutionary character, for in the past such administrative changes were never suggested. It might appear strange to certain members that such vast administrative changes should be adopted by one resolution of the Corporation, but they must remember that this was a democratic Corporation. He thought the suggestion of Executive Committees was a good one, and they should not further delay the matter by passing the amendment.

DR. SUKHIA DISSATISFIED.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia was completely dissatisfied with the report; they wanted retrenchments, and instead of that they had the suggestion for the appointment of four Deputy Commissioners. He regretted that old members like him were not consulted by the Retrenchment Committee.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban: The cat is out of the bag!

Mr. B. T. Desai said those members who had spoken against the report had not read it at all. Dr. Sukhia had said that there was nothing in the report because he had not read it! If they wanted to go on talking like that they would never be able to have any retrenchments at all. Government of India got retrenchment by appointing the Inchcape Committee which had very wide powers, and which worked without any interference from anybody. They could not have any decision if they went on discussing in this manner, and it was absurd to say that they should have retrenchments after consultation with their own officers. Dr. Dadachanji had said that a delay of six months did not much matter. Of course, it did not matter much to him who had delayed the matter for so many years. But time was of the essence in this matter, and it should be looked into as soon as possible.

Mr. P. J. Marzaban said it was an advisory Committee and not an Executive Committee, they intended to have.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said retrenchment was retrenchment, and they must begin it at once. If they were to have retrenchments they should follow the advice of that officer and they should not impose their superior advice on him. He did not think the time had arrived when they could have anything with the consent of the officers. The Corporation could not get the consent of the officers for their own dismissal. The Commissioner had got certain discretionary powers and those powers he was willing to use in consultation with the Committee and if anybody should object to that procedure it was the Commissioner, and he had not done so. If they had no confidence in that particular committee they should appoint another, but the way to retrench was to begin retrenchments at once and not consult others. Old age had passed and new age had come, and old members should not put the brake on the horse-power of new members.

Dr. M. C. Javle supported the proposition.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the amendment. He said Sir M. Visvesaraya had not recommended mere retrenchments, but vast administrative changes, before adopting which they would have to consider well. If they wanted to hurry up the work, they might ask the officers to submit their report within the next two or three months.

COMMISSIONER'S REMARKS.

The Municipal Commissioner was thankful to Sir M. Visvesaraya for the way he had treated the executive, and he had found that the executive were not after all so bad as some people thought it to be. Sir M. Visveswaraya was satisfied that the executive officers were doing their best, and he was good enough to consult the various officers from the very start to the finish. He had only suggested that the Corporation could save between Rs. 12 to 15 lakhs, but personally the speaker thought they would only be able to save about five to six lakhs, unless they were prepared to give up some of the amenities, which they had now. About the suggestions for the reform of the Municipal administration, the Commissioner said the reason why they wanted to have Deputy Commissioners was that they might be invested with full authority under the Municipal Act. The present Deputy Commissioner possessed all those powers which the Commissioner himself possessed. The suggestion was for the purpose of decentralisation, and the Commissioner had agreed to the weakening of his own powers though other people might call him a fool for that. But it was impossible to the Commissioner to carry on the work he was now doing, for it was beyond human powers, and some other officers of the Corporation were also finding that to be the case. The Commissioner found it impossible now to sit down quietly for half-an-hour and think over important matters. It was some times difficult for him to see the wood from the trees and he was thankful for their proposal to assist the Commissioner. He did not think it was necessary to consult the various heads of departments, as to what the authority of the Commissioner should be. About the preparation of an Accounts Code, he thought a special officer would require to be appointed for this purpose; but at present they were following the Government rules. Sir M. Visveswaraya had put the position clearly about the restriction of loan charges and the Corporation had been very careful in sanctioning these during the last two years. The recommendations made not the slightest change in the powers of the Commissioner and they did not involve any retrenchments at the present time. On the contrary they involved a little more expenditure now, and still more in the future.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in replying said the report was a preliminary report and they could not have retrenchments at once. The Committee was not usurping the powers of the Corporation, as was suggested, for it would have to come before the Corporation for final sanction.

Dr Dadachanji asked for permission to withdraw his amendment but Dr. Sukhia opposed. The amendment was put to vote and Dr. Sukhia only voted in its favour. It was, therefore, rejected. The original motion was then passed, Dr. Sukhia alone voting against.

The Corporation then adjourned till 3-40 p.m. to-day.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

INTRODUCTION OF THIRD CLASS BERTHS

LONDON, July 17.

The Anchor Line announces that third class passengers will be carried in their steamer "California" sailing from Liverpool to India on 25th October, thus constituting an innovation in their Indian service which had hitherto been confined to first and second class passengers.—Reuter.

INDIAN COLONIES COMMITTEE

FAREWELL INTERVIEW WITH OLIVIER

LONDON, July 17.

The Indian Colonies Committee, except His Highness the Aga Khan and Sir Benjamin Robertson, who is in hospital, had a half an hour farewell interview at the India Office with Lord Olivier who thanked the members for their work. Subsequently, the members were entertained to luncheon at the House of Commons by Mr. Hope Simpson.

The Committee held thirty meetings and had three conferences with Mr. Thomas and one with the Colonial Office at which the Indian viewpoint was presented and the problems to be solved were discussed.

There is no information with regard to the answer to be given to the Committee. It seems not unlikely that the matter may be considered by the Cabinet. The Indian members of the Committee will leave for India next week.—Reuter.

DAWES REPORT AND AFTER.

A FRENCH COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, July 17.

Paris.—Following the newspapers' revelation of the recommendations of the Reparations Commission as to the conditions to determine whether the Dawes Report had been put into execution, a communique has been issued, broadly covering the same ground, but suggesting, with reference to the 800 million marks loan that the conclusion of underwriting contracts, between Germany and foreign banks instead of the completion of subscription, should be the basis of the fourth condition. The Commission, in fact, suggests underwriting before evacuation and subscription after evacuation.—Reuter.

THE HOUSING SITUATION.

ELECTION PROSPECTS

LONDON, July 17.

The possibility of the housing situation, shortly involving the country in a general election, is being canvassed in political circles. Owing to the active opposition in the course of the debate on Mr. Wheatley's Housing Bill in the House of Commons, last night, all amendments were rejected, but frequent criticisms provoked Mr. Hastings to declare that Government would only be too glad to get the voice of the country upon the measure.—Reuter.

BUILDING STRIKE

LONDON, July 17.

There has been little change in the situation in the building strike in past week. The Court of Enquiry has issued a report refraining from making recommendations. It finds that the main cause of stoppage was the refusal of Liverpool operatives to accept the special terms that were offered them on 10th June, and submit to the decisions of the National Wages Council. It expresses the opinion that neither side understood the other's position and declares that the resumption of negotiations offers the only means for a speedy termination of the quarrel.—Reuter.

NEW GOLD NOTE BANK IN GERMANY.

LONDON, July 17.

Berlin.—The Bill for establishing a new Gold Note Bank provides for the issues, in addition to gold, ten and twenty mark coins, of silver, one to five mark coins and copper one, two, five, ten, and fifty pfenning coins.—Reuter.

WEST CARMARTHEN BYE-ELECTION

LONDON, July 17.

A bye-election is imminent in West Carmarthen from which Sir Ellis Griffith is resigning to give Sir Alfred Mond an opportunity for returning to Parliament.—Reuter.

ROCK BURST IN KOLAR GOLD MINES.

TWO PERSONS KILLED

(Associated Press.)

OORGAUM, July 17.

Two persons were killed and four injured as a result of the rock-burst in the gold mine this morning.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION URGES PROMPT ACTION

(Associated Press.)

BOMBAY, July 17.

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association has forwarded the following resolution to the Government of Bombay on the question of the Compulsory Education Act:

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association regrets that although more than two years have elapsed since the compulsory Education Act was passed by the Bombay Legislative Council it has not yet been put into operation. The Council is of opinion that the framing of the Rules under the Act took an inordinate length of time, and although some Municipalities and Local Boards have made the necessary preparations for enforcing the Act in their respective areas the Government has so far failed to give the necessary facility for putting the Act into operation in those areas. The council, therefore, strongly urge upon Government the imperative necessity of enforcing the compulsion under the Act over such areas as are not yet ready for putting the Act into operation and provide immediate facilities for such local bodies as are ready to do so. The council hope that as the Act pertains to the welfare of the masses in the Presidency, the Minister of Education will see his way to put the Act into operation without any further delay.

REFORMS ENQUIRY.

The council also passed the following resolution at its meeting held on Wednesday last on the Reforms Enquiry Committee:

The council of the Association place on record their disapproval of the manner in which the Reforms Enquiry Committee appear to conduct their proceedings. The council is of opinion that in order to enable public bodies to send their memoranda on the subject matter of the enquiry it is essential that a questionnaire should have been made available to the public.

ARMY REFORMS.

GRANT OF COMMISSIONS IN RESERVE.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

The "Pioneer" learns that progress is being made with the revised scheme for the formation of the army in India Reserve of Officers, and authorities are believed to be considering the possibility of giving commissions in reserve to selected non-commissioned officers and men of the Auxiliary Force.

AMRITSAR EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

ALLEGED STOLEN CHARAS RECOVERED.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, July 17.

The Amritsar Excise Department had lost last winter from its godowns about seven cases of charas valued at about Rs. 40,000, and as no trace of the culprits could be found for some time, Government had deputed Mr Dewanchand, Inspector, C.I.D., to investigate the case. Towards the beginning of this month he was able to recover a portion of the charas, while on the 14th instant, after a nocturnal raid, the rest of the charas alleged to have been stolen was recovered from a house in the Civil Lines. Mr. Sunder Singh, Excise Clerk of Amritsar District and Sardar Kishersingh, Excise Inspector, Kasur, who was then a Sub-Inspector here, have been arrested on suspicion.

TAGORE IN CALCUTTA.

BENGAL NO-CHANGERS ACTIVE.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Poet Robindra Nath Tagore and party consisting of Messrs. Nandalal bose and K. M. Sen landed at the Esplanade mooring No. 3 at 5 p.m. and was accorded an enthusiastic reception by large crowds of people of all communities. He was garlanded at the entrance of the gangway, which he descended amidst showerings of flowers and then to avoid any further demonstration he was whisked away in a motorcar to his residence. But men had gathered from 2 p.m. and were waiting at the jetty for him all the time. He was due to reach here yesterday, but could not do so as the steamer was detained on the way. Interviewed by a press representative the poet expressed satisfaction at his work and said that he had gone to Japan just when she was in a mood to listen to his message.

A SEPARATE ORGANISATION.

No-change members of the Congress are forming a separate organisation of their own. Already they have informally formed a league under the name of "Bengal-Non-Co-operation League" with Babu Syamsunder Chakravarti as president. Their non-co-operation is defined to be non-co operation as defined by Gandhiji. His members are required to take pledges to personally carry out the boycotts and spin the necessary quantity of yarn. The organisation will be formally inaugurated on 20th July next when No-changers from muffassil will join.

It is reported that Mr. C. R. Das will soon leave for England.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

Maulana Mahomed Ali will pay a short visit to Allahabad to attend the meeting of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee to-morrow when a public meeting will also be arranged.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

PRINCE OF WALES VISITS MADRAS COURT.

(Associated Press.)

The following special cable has been received by the "Navakal" of Bombay:—

The Prince of Wales visited the Madras Court of the Indian Section of the Wembley Exhibition on Monday Dewan Bahadur Sundaracharlu took him round and His Royal Highness appreciated the display of wood carvings and silver works. He accepted the presents of embroidered photo done by a Madras girl. He took lively interest in the toy stall, and spent over a quarter of an hour going round the exhibits. On seeing the model of the Madura temple he exclaimed: "Oh yes, I know about Madura Temple," thus bringing back the pleasant memories of his South Indian tour.

CALCUTTA POLICE ADMINISTRATION

REPORT FOR 1923.

(Associated Press.)

... CALCUTTA, July 16.

The report on the Police administration in the town of Calcutta and the suburbs for the year 1923 says:—

A deplorable feature of the year was recrudescene of revolutionary crime. Four cases of robbery or attempted robbery with firearms, in two cases attended by murder, occurred in Calcutta between May and August and their investigation led to the discovery of a conspiracy among a section of the Bengal revolutionaries for the commission of dacoity, if necessary, at the cost of human life with a view to collecting funds for the furtherance of the revolutionary schemes. The affair, which attracted great attention, was the shooting of the Post Master of Sankaritollah Post Office. It is satisfactory to record that in this case one of the miscreants was pursued and arrested with the help of the passers-by, who were not deterred by the shots from the fugitive from joining in the pursuit.

The report goes on to say:—The recrudescence of political crime and the knowledge that the assassination of police officers was being planned, rendered it necessary to deal with certain leaders of the revolutionary party, eleven of whom were arrested in Calcutta and dealt with under Regulation III of 1818. There was a noticeable increase in the receipt of Bolshevik literature, pamphlets and papers from abroad and systematic efforts had to be made to check the weekly influx. Searches of book shops and publishing houses were made and a number of such papers and pamphlets were proscribed. Investigation in connection with the Bolshevik propaganda led to the arrest of one Mazaffar Ahmed, Calcutta, an agent of the well-known Arendra Nath Bhattacharji Alias M. N. Roy of Berlin who has been actively engaged in the spreading of Bolshevik propaganda in India and elsewhere. Muzaffar Ahmed was subsequently dealt with under Regulation III of 1818. Towards the close of the year one Nalini Kanta Gupta, who was sent to India by M. N. Roy in connection with the Bolshevik propaganda and who evaded police for a long time, was eventually arrested by the officers of Intelligence Branch in Calcutta and dealt with under Regulation 3 of 1818. The activities of revolutionary party were also manifested through the vernacular papers and books published mainly with the idea of inciting the youth of the country to violence. As a consequence it was found necessary to proscribe several books. A prosecution was instituted against the "Anand Bazar Patrika" but the case ended in acquittal.

BREACHES ON S. I. RAILWAY

DISLOCATION IN TRAIN SERVICE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 17.

Owing to heavy floods, breaches have occurred in several places on the South Indian Railway, both on the metre gauge and the broad gauge sections. On the broad gauge section the line has been breached between Olavakkode and Ottapalam and through running of trains has been interrupted. Land slips have occurred on the Travancore Ghat section and booking of all descriptions of traffic to stations south of Shencottah has been stopped until further advice. Reports from Cochoor and Ootacammund also speak of heavy floods and washing away of Pykara Bridge. Instead of the Mangalore Mail a duplicate train arrived in Madras from the Lakkadi Station and the Trivandrum Express did not arrive to-day.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, Madura, S. I. Railway, wires:—Owing to further slips and heavy rain on the line between Shencottah and Punalpur on the Travancore Branch, through running is not likely to be resumed for five days.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Podanur, S. I. Railway wires:—The line has been breached between Olavakkot and Parli at three places at miles 334/4 to 9, 336/11, to 336/3 and 337/6 to 337/12. Rain still continues and transhipments are impossible for 10 days. Through running may probably be restored after a fortnight.

THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

SEPTEMBER SESSION A CONTINUATION OF PRESENT SESSION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

The "Pioneer" understands that the sittings of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly to be held in Simla in September will be in continuation of the present session as it is not intended in the meantime to prorogue the two Chambers. The adjournment of the last month will stand.

KHILAFAT WORKING COMMITTEE.

LUCKNOW MEETING.

ALI BROTHERS ARRIVE.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 16.

Maulanas Shaukat Ali and Mahomed Ali arrived here on Sunday last and intend to stay here till the 20th instant, when the Khilafat Working Committee meets here. They are putting up at Abdul Bari's, and having consultations and discussions on Muslim organisation which they propose to take up. Monday last they offered Id prayers at the Idgah where, in spite of the inclemencies of weather, thousands of Muslims had collected to embrace or at least get a glance of the Maulanas who freely and heartily responded to the greetings of all.

To-day they are to leave for Barabanki and Baraigaon and return to Lucknow to-morrow when they will address a public meeting at the Rifaham in the evening. To-day the "Indian Daily Telegraph" publishes an important statement of Maulana Mahomed Ali which he is understood to have given to the local Congress workers. It calls upon the nation to follow non-violence and to take up to hand-spinning and Khaddar work in which men of all professions and persuasions can join.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Agha Safdar, Mr. Shaib and others are also expected soon in order to take part in the Khilafat Working Committee meeting at which important questions on Muslim organisation are to be discussed and the future programme decided upon.

DELHI COMPARATIVELY QUIET.

AUTHORITIES' INTERVENTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, July 16.

With serious apprehensions of a fight more serious than any that was witnessed and with all business at a standstill the day passed off with a comparative quietness and without the expected trouble. Large crowds had collected from early morning at Sadar and as both communities were prepared for a fight the authorities made a timely intervention and dispersed the mob. A very small affray, however, took place towards the close of the day in which one man was stabbed with a knife. His condition is reported to be serious. Barring this incident the day was singularly quiet. Full six days have passed since the trouble set in at Delhi and yet it is not ended. Great hardship is felt by all owing to the shops being closed. The wounded are being looked after in hospital and the local Congress has sent some money to provide for their comforts.

BESANT-SASTRI MEMORANDUM.

LALA LAJPATRAI NOT A SIGNATORY.

Referring to the publication in the "Daily Herald" on June 12 of a memorandum issued in London by a number of prominent Indian politicians, embodying a demand for Dominion status for India, Lala Lajpat Rai writes in that paper to say that it is incorrect to say that he "notified his agreement to Resolutions I and II (a, b and c), but was absent when II (d), III and IV were passed."

"No part of the memorandum was drafted or passed in my presence", he writes. "The proposal of issuing a memorandum was discussed in my presence, and its drafting entrusted to Mr. Srinivas Sastri. I distinctly said that my signing of it depended upon its language, and that I could not sign any memorandum on behalf of the Swarajists without consulting them.

"However, I may add, that personally I am in general agreement with the contents of the memorandum, except that I have very strong views on the subject of the Indianisation of the Army, which have to a certain extent been subsequently voiced by Sir Sankaran Nair. I am also not sure if the sending of a Royal Commission is the proper procedure."

GOVERNOR VISITS FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

(Associated Press.)

a POONA CITY, July 17.

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson paid an informal visit to the Fergusson College today. Principal Paranjpye and Prof. Kanitkar, Secretary of the Deccan Education Society, showed His Excellency round the various classes, laboratories, residential quarters and Botanical Gardens.

In addressing the students, Sir Leslie Wilson said, in visiting the College he was merely doing his duty in getting into personal touch with the educational institutions of the Presidency. He expressed his satisfaction at the work of the Fergusson College and exhorted the students to like what they undertook to do rather than do what they liked and, when entering public life, after finishing their work at the College, to make up their minds as to what was right and proper and then to stick to it through thick and thin. Before his departure His Excellency was garlanded by Dr. Paranjpye who called for three cheers for the Governor.

Miss Katherine Stephen, formerly Principal of Newnham College, is dead.—Reuter.

MINISTERS' SALARIES.

REASON OF GRANTING INJUNCTION.

TEXT OF JUDGMENT.

The following is the continuation of the judgment delivered by Justice Ghose:—

The real controversy has raged round the provisions of Rule 94, which I have just set out, taken with the provisions of Section 72D of the Government of India Act

It is contended that having regard to the facts, which are set out in my judgment in the matter of the application of Mr. Sen Gupta, that it is not competent to Mr. Cotton to include in the agenda the motion which stands in the name of the Hon. Mr. Donald. The argument is put in this way.

It is contended that before the financial year commences, a statement of the estimated annual expenditure and revenue of the province has got to be placed before the Legislative Council, that is to say one statement of the estimated annual revenue and expenditure, commonly called the "Budget," has got to be placed before the Legislative Council.

The provisions in the Budget relating to the appropriation of revenues and other monies must be submitted to the vote of the Council in the form of demand for grant. A particular demand for the grant of salaries of the Ministers having been once rejected, by the Legislative Council at its meeting held on the 24th March 1924, it is argued that it is not competent to the Government to put forward a fresh demand for the grant of salaries to Ministers, unless that demand can be brought within the four corners of Rule 94 of the Bengal Legislative Council Rules and Standing Orders.

It is also pointed out that having regard to the plain and unequivocal language of Rule 94, the supplementary demand for grant of salaries to Ministers, in respect of which Mr. Cotton has admitted Mr. Donald's motion, can never be included within the category of demands referred to in Rule 94 and that this Court, therefore, has undoubted jurisdiction to prevent the President of the Bengal Legislative Council from allowing such a demand to be put before the Council.

I have already indicated that in addition to Mr. Cotton there are two other defendants in this suit, namely, the two Ministers. As regards the Ministers, I desire to say at once that I am not satisfied on the grounds which had been urged before me that so far as this application is concerned, there is any reason for asking any order against the Ministers at this stage. I must, therefore, dismiss the present application, so far as the Ministers are concerned.

On behalf of the Hon. Mr. Cotton I have heard an elaborate address by the learned Advocate-General and he has submitted the following propositions for my consideration:—

(a) That in disposing of the present application against Mr. Cotton I should follow the same principles as were followed by me in the application for the Writ of Mandamus.

(b) That the present plaintiffs have not been able to satisfy the Court that they have made any demand whatsoever on Mr. Cotton and that Mr. Cotton has distinctly determined to refuse the demand of the plaintiffs.

(c) That the plaintiffs have failed to satisfy the Court that they have any interest whatsoever in this matter which is likely to be injured by Mr. Cotton putting Mr. Donald's motion before the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon.

(d) That the President of the Bengal Legislative Council has under the Rules complete discretion in the matter and that having regard to the provisions made in the Rules and Standing Orders for points of order being raised by members of Council and having regard to the express provisions of Rule 16, this Court will not interfere with the President in discharge of his duties.

(e) That there is nothing whatsoever in the Government of India Act or in the Legislative Council Rules and Standing Orders to prevent a motion for appropriation of Provincial revenues for a particular object being made at any time before the Legislative Council, provided it is in compliance with the provisions of Rule 39.

REFUSAL OF SALARIES.

The learned Advocate-General, in concluding his observations pointedly drew my attention to Sec. 52 of the Government of India Act and contended that having regard to the events that had happened, namely, the total refusal of the salaries of Ministers at the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council held on March 24th, it was competent to His Excellency the Governor to direct that there should be paid to the Ministers whose salaries had been refused by the Legislative Council, the same salaries as were payable to the members of His Excellency's Executive Council and that it was really not necessary to bring forward again any demand for grant of salaries to the Ministers, and that if His Excellency has given directions for a motion for appropriation of revenues to be brought forward in the manner indicated in item 6 in the agenda, it was because His Excellency desired to show every courtesy to the members of the Bengal Legislative Council and as a constitutional ruler he was anxious to give the members of the Legislative Council a further opportunity to consider the matter.

JUDGE'S PROTEST.

With reference to these last observations of the learned Advocate-General, I desire to say at once that the question he has indicated is not before the Court at the present moment and I refuse to pronounce any opinion on the legality or otherwise of the action which may be taken to pay to the Ministers whose salaries have been refused by the Legislative Council the same salaries as are payable to the members of His Excellency's Executive Council. It is not my province, nor is it my remotest desire, sitting here in this court, to refer to any action that has been taken or that may be taken by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal. I am not concerned with any discussion about His Excellency's acts and I must enter my protest against any reference being made in my Court to the same.

I now proceed to consider Mr. Advocate-General's arguments, and in considering them I shall first take up for discussion his argument under head (e). I am wholly unable to accede to the learned Advocate-General's argument that a proposal for appropriation of provincial revenues can be made at any time before the Legislative Council. The principle underlying sec. 72D of the Government of India Act is, as I understand, as follows:—A figure in an estimate once passed by the Legislative Council cannot be altered except as provided by the Statutory Rules. If therefore Government subsequently find that any item has been inadvertently omitted from the demands for grants, or that demands which could not be foreseen at the time of presenting the budget have since arisen, or that the provision made for any item is likely to prove insufficient, the same formality has to be gone through as in the case of original demand and Government has to make a fresh demand known as a supplementary or additional demand and submit a fresh estimate to the Legislative Council.

That such should be the case is only natural, considering the fact that the original estimates are framed from six to eighteen months in advance of the actual occurrence of the facts and the nature of the charges for which provision has to be made is so vast and varied. As Colonel Durell points out in his book on Parliamentary Grants, chapter 1 page 49. "It is a sound principle that one, and only one, estimate of national expenditure should be laid before Parliament during each session; for to render Parliamentary control effectual, it is necessary that the House of Commons should have the money transactions of the year presented to it in one mass and in one account."

THE WEAK POINT.

Supplementary estimates are always looked upon with particular jealousy by popular Legislatures because they tend to diminish the control of the Legislature, and if for large sums, really amount to a breach of contract between the Government and the Legislature. (If authority is needed for this statement as a matter of constitutional practice reference may be made to the speech made by Mr. Austen Chamberlain in the House of Commons in August, 1921, where he described supplementary estimates as the weak joint in the armour of any Government).

JUDGE ON CONSTITUTIONAL PRACTICE.

The Advocate-General lays very great stress upon the provisions of Rule 39. Now this Rule 39 is taken from the Rules and Standing Orders of the House of Commons and if Mr. Advocate-General's contention was correct then there would be nothing to prevent a coach and four being driven, to use the words of Lord Justice Bowen, through this Act of Parliament and in my opinion it is because the framers of the Rules and Standing Orders under the Government of India Act desired to follow with scrupulous care the English Parliamentary practice as regards the Budget heads of Expenditure and Revenue and the demands for grants or supplies that they did not omit to insert in the said Rules and Orders a provision for supplementary or additional grants.

This provision is to be found in Rule 94, and therefore the conclusion is irresistible that save and except what is provided for in section 72D of the Government of India Act and Rule 94 of the Rules and Standing Orders, there cannot be any demand for a grant even if His Excellency the Governor makes a recommendation for appropriation of the provincial revenues on occasions not provided for in the said section and the said Rule.

The learned Advocate-General drew my attention to the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses of Parliament on Mr. Montagu's Bill. My duty sitting here to-day is to construe the provisions of the Act; but since the matter has been raised, I desire to observe that I am very familiar with the whole literature on the subject of the Government of India Act including the report of the Joint Committee and I say that there is no warrant to be found anywhere for the proposition which has been strenuously maintained by the learned Advocate-General.

The authorities on this question of constitutional practice, such as Sir Courtenay Ilbert, Sir Erskine May, Lord Courtnay, are all against the view contended for by Mr. Advocate-General, and I do not therefore propose to pursue the matter any further.

NO FACILITIES.

I will now take up for consideration Mr. Advocate-General's contention under head (d).

If I am correct in the view which I have taken, namely, that Mr. Donald's motion for a supplementary grant is in the circumstances of the present case entirely illegal in view of the provisions of Rule 94 of the Rules and Standing Orders then it follows that the President of the Council, who is required to conduct the business of the Council in accordance with the provisions of the law in that behalf, is not competent to allow any facilities to Mr. Donald to bring forward an illegal motion. In other words, Mr. Cotton has no jurisdiction to admit Mr. Donald's motion under the provisions of the Government of India Act and under the provisions of the Rules and Standing Orders.

Mr. Advocate-General has strongly relied upon the provisions of Rule 15. Rule 15, in my opinion does not exclude the jurisdiction of this Court.

It is a rule by which the members of the Bengal Legislative Council are bound, and as I read the rule it means nothing more or less than this, that when the President has given his decision on a point of order, his decision is final so far as the members of the Council are concerned and that it cannot be questioned by anybody within the Council.

If anybody within the Council questions the President's decision on a point of order, the President's powers are ample, and he knows how to enforce his decision. The presence of the word "final" in Rule 15 does not, as I have said above, exclude the jurisdiction of this Court nor does it conclude the matter. It is a word which is to be found in numerous statutes; sometimes it has been held with reference to the contexts to which it appears that the word "final" means final for all purposes and excludes the jurisdiction of the courts; sometimes it has been held that notwithstanding the existence of the word "final" the jurisdiction of the courts is not excluded. There are numerous decisions on this point and if time permitted I could give illustrations from a long catena of cases decided in this Court.

Mr. Advocate-General refers to the affidavit which has been put in by Mr. Cotton and asks me not to interfere with the President in the discharge of his duties. By instinct and training I am opposed to any interference with the President of a legislative body in the discharge of his duties but it seems to me in this case that Mr. Cotton has had abundant opportunities of deciding on the legality or otherwise of Mr. Donald's motion, and he has not chosen to tell me through the mouth of his counsel what his decision is.

If the matter rested purely on the discretion of the President, it is clear that no court would interfere although in England it has been held if there is an outrageous exercise of discretion by a public officer, the court will not hesitate to interfere. In my opinion, however, no question of discretion arises in this case; the law is clear and Mr. Advocate General has been forced to admit that Mr. Donald's motion as wholly inadmissible under Rule 94 of the Rules and Orders.

But Mr. Advocate-General tries to get out of the difficulty by suggesting that Rule 94 requires an estimate and that inasmuch as no estimate, within the meaning of Rule 94 has been presented before the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. Donald's motion is not hit by Rule 94 of the Rules and Orders. In parenthesis I may observe that Mr. Advocate-General stated that the estimate has not been presented under Rule 94 because the estimate had been presented on a previous occasion, namely, at the meeting of the Legislative Council in March last. There is really no substance in this. The estimate, such as it was, was presented at a different session of the Council; the session which is about to commence to-day is a new session and this in itself is a sufficient answer.

But I do not propose to pause here. Mr. Donald's motion is headed by the framer with an eye to its inclusion under Rule 94, and I cannot allow the consideration of this question to be obscured by reference to the want or otherwise of an "estimate." To do so would really amount to juggle with the Act, if I may be allowed to use the expression.

REFUSAL TO COMPLY.

I now proceed to discuss Mr. Advocate-General's point under heads (b) and (c). This is a representative suit instituted by the present plaintiffs. Leave under order, 1, Rule 8, has been given to the plaintiffs to sue on behalf of themselves and all others who pay government revenue or pay taxes. The "interest" which Mr. Sen Gupta in his application failed to show, is in the present plaintiffs sufficient to sustain them to maintain this suit. The present plaintiffs have made a sufficient demand on Mr. Cotton; Mr. Cotton would not be here through his counsel before me if a demand had not been made, and I am satisfied on the contentions raised on behalf of Mr. Cotton that he has refused to comply with the demand.

As I have already said in the other judgment, it is not necessary to use the word "refuse" or any equivalent to it; refusal may be inferred from conduct, and on the facts of this case I think the plaintiffs are not wrong when they say that there has been a refusal on the part of Mr Cotton.

QUESTION OF INJURY.

That being so, it is necessary to consider whether the plaintiffs would be injured by Mr. Cotton putting the motion, being item No. 6 of the agenda, before the Bengal Legislative Council, at its meeting this afternoon; and secondly, what is the extent of the imminence of danger which will induce the Court to make an order in favour of the present plaintiffs.

The present action is what in England would be decribed as in the nature of a "Quia Timet Bill." It is a very old head of Equity jurisdiction and according to Story, it has been traced back to so early a period as the reign of Edward IV. They are in the nature of writs of Prevention, to accomplish the ends of precautionary justice and are ordinarily applied to prevent wrongs of anticipated mischiefs and not merely to redress them when done. There are two necessary ingredients for a Quia Timet Bill action.

There must, if no actual damage is proved, be proof of imminent danger, and there must also be proved that the apprehended damage will, if it comes, be very substantial and irreparable, that is, it must be shown that if the damage does occur at any time, it will come in such a way and under such circumstances that it will be impossible for the plaintiff to protect himself against it, if relief is denied to him in a Quia Timet Action.

The power is entirely discretionary; it is a large power and I have ever present in my mind Lord Hansfield's caution that the greater the power the more cautious must be the exercise of it. Time is pressing and I am unable to develop all the points which are passing through my mind because Mr. Advocate-General had desired an immediate decision.

I must say, however, this; that on both heads the plaintiffs have been able to satisfy me that this is a fit and proper case for the exercise of my discretion.

There can be no doubt of the imminence of danger having regard to the conclusions at which I have already arrived.

IRREPARABLE DAMAGE.

That there will be substantial damage and irreparable, within the meaning of the Rule laid down above, it is impossible to doubt. No doubt there is the possibility of the motion being not accepted, but there is also the possibility of the motion being accepted by the Council.

In these circumstances when the various considerations are so balanced and when the motion itself is in complete violation of the spirit and letter of the Government of India Act and of the Rules made thereunder, it is my obvious duty to protect the plaintiffs by a temporary order till the suit is heard. In these matters the Court, in the exercise of its discretion, is under an obligation to take large and liberal views so that the rights of the subject may be preserved and the constitution as laid down by the Government of India Act safeguarded by such means as are in the power of the Court. The right to vote supplies is perhaps the greatest privilege accorded to a legislative body and any infraction of the Rules and Regulations guarding the provision as to voting of supplies is an "injury," which the plaintiffs in comprehensive suit are entitled to be protected from. The Advocate-General has reminded me that it is open to the Legislative Council to flout my order. This is a region of controversy into which I will not enter; the occasion has not arisen for us to consider this question; it may never arise; and speaking for myself, it will never arise. Therefore, so far as Mr. Advocate-General's points under heads (b) and (c) are concerned, I am against them, and I am in favour of the plaintiffs.

There now remains for me to consider Mr. Advocate-General's points under head (a), namely, that in disposing of the present application I should follow the same principles as are followed by me in the application for the writ of mandamus. I have read and re-read during the last two days the case to which Mr. Advocate-General has drawn my attention, namely, the case of the Bank of Bombay vs. Suliman, 19 Calcutta Weekly Notes, page 825.

To a certain extent the contention is correct so far as it goes; but I am by no means prepared to say that in disposing of an application for an injunction, my powers sitting here on this side of the court are wholly circumscribed by the rules laid down in section 45 of this Specific Relief Act.

ORDER OF RESTRAINT.

I have given to this matter my very best and most anxious consideration within the time at my disposal, and I have come to the conclusion that the plaintiffs having made out a *prima facie* case I really have no other alternative but to make an order restraining Mr. Cotton, the President of the Bengal Legislative Council, within which expression are included the persons mentioned in page 238 of the Bengal Legislative Council Rules and Standing Orders from putting the said item No. 6 before the Council for its consideration until the final determination of this suit.

The cost of this application so far as Mr. Cotton is concerned, will be costs in the cause. So far as the Ministers are concerned, the application will stand dismissed with costs.

I have now discharged my duties as Judge; but perhaps in view of the public importance of this case I may venture on one observation: I do not disguise from myself that it is a serious thing to have to interfere with the President in the discharge of his duties. But the law, as I conceive it to be, requires my interference.

In my opinion, the Rules and Standing Orders require revision in the light of the events which have happened. I express no opinion on the political situation brought about in March last, but I only desire to express the hope that the Constitution will be placed on a firm and enduring foundation.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

ALLEGED PARTIALITY IN MAKING APPOINTMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

At yesterday's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the Chief Executive Officer, replying to a series of questions in connection with the recent appointment in the Corporation referred to the criticism that partiality was shown to Mahomedan applicants. Mr. Bose said that whatever might be the claim of the intellectually advanced classes in the matter of appointments to higher offices, so far as the subordinate posts were concerned, there was hardly anything to fear even if all the posts went to Mahomedans, Christians and the members of the Depressed Classes. Mr. Bose added that he was further of opinion that the claims of the different sections of the people had got to be considered in making appointments. He did not think that he would be wrong if he said that in the past Hindus had enjoyed what might be regarded as a sort of monopoly in matters of appointments, but times were changed. New forces were at work abroad, and the new Corporation, standing as it did for a new epoch, had to respond to the spirit of the times. The claims of the Mahomedans, Christians and the Depressed Classes had to be favourably considered, though it was sure to give rise to a certain amount of heart-burning in the ranks of the Hindu candidates. Mr. Bose stated, out of 93 vacancies, 35 have been filled up, of whom 25 were Mahomedans.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. P. R. Lele has been kind enough to publish his views *re* the Congress Presidentship in your issue of the 9th instant. Mr. Lele is entitled to hold any views he likes regarding the nomination to the Presidentship of the Congress. I have no quarrel with him though I differ from him on that point. But I am very much pained to see that Mr. Lele in trying to prove his case for Mrs. Naidu brings in altogether irrelevant matters in his writings. Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande cannot be prevented from thinking that Mahatmaji would not decline the Presidentship. He must have got his own reasons for thinking so, beyond the knowledge and information of Mr. Lele. It is strange that Mr. Lele should think that Sjt. Deshpande cannot have any knowledge of Mahatmaji's inclinations, the former having resigned his membership of the A. I. C. C.

It is an honour not only to a province but to a whole nation, to have a Mahatma a President of its National Assembly. That apart, one fails to see why Mr. Lele should try to vilify the Karnatak province as a whole simply because he differs from Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande on the point of the Congress Presidentship.

It is true that the majority of Karnatak delegates voted for the compromise resolution at Cocanada. Mahatmaji may or may not have approved of that resolution. Either way the above circumstance cannot induce one to elect Mrs. Naidu in preference to Mahatmaji. Again Mr. Lele writes of a shop in Bombay that palms off mill khaddar as genuine from the Karnatak. We know that there are cheats everywhere and they must be exposed. The vague mention of (a district) in Karnatak without mentioning its name, etc., is likely to injure the reputation of other places which deal in genuine khaddar. I have visited almost all the places in Karnatak where khaddar is produced. But I have come across very few instances of cheating. The Bombay shop ought to have convinced itself of the genuineness of the khaddar which it imports. One cannot say whether it is the Bombay merchant or the so-called Karnatak khaddar-producer who is the wrong-doer in this instance. However I request Mr. Lele to let me know at his earliest convenience the full address of the merchant in Karnatak who exports false khaddar to Bombay and I assure him that I shall look into the matter at once.

There are thousands of looms in Karnatak as in many other provinces weaving foreign yarn. Attempts have been made to induce the weavers to use Indian mill yarn, but I am sorry to say that we have not yet been wholly successful. There is another way of forcing these people to use Indian mill yarn. The Maharashtra ladies are very fond of high class Karnatak *sadees*. If they insist on having *sadees* woven from Indian yarn only, the weavers will perforce purchase Indian mill yarn. I request Mr. Lele to organise the Maharashtra ladies and boycott the Karnatak *sadees* woven from foreign yarn. The Karnatak Congress workers will be thankful to Mr. Lele for doing that which they themselves have not been able to do.

Anyhow, with all his ingenuity Mr. Lele has not been successful in establishing a connection between the undesirability of Mahatmaji's Presidentship and the alleged fraudulent khaddar from the Karnatak. The various Provincial Congress Committees and the Reception Committee will choose the President. Meanwhile I shall feel personally obliged to Mr. Lele if he informs me of the address of the above khaddar dealer in Karnatak and also the address of the Bombay shop in question.

Thanking Mr Lele in anticipation.—Yours, etc.,

H. S. KAUJALGI,
Secretary,
Karnatak Khaddar Board, Gadag.

Belgaum, July 12.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farrington Street E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

Backache and Rheumatism

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Pains that rack the back, the joints, the limbs, the muscles, and almost every other part of the body, are usually due to rheumatism.

And, in most cases, the rheumatism is caused by an excess of uric acid being left in the blood by weak or diseased kidneys.

Excess uric acid forms into jagged crystals, which are deposited in the muscles, joints, along the arterial walls, and in the sheaths of nerves.

The movement of a nerve or muscle containing uric acid crystals causes intense pain, and in time starts inflamed swellings.

The moment you feel any rheumatic pains, any uneasiness in the back, any sign of urinary disorder, begin with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine aids the kidneys to filter from the blood those poisons which cause rheumatism, sciatica, dropsical swellings, nervousness, backache, and other serious kidney and bladder troubles.

RONUK
"Q.P." BOOT POLISH
Quick Polish is the Quality Polish. Cleans, preserves and polishes. Brown Q.P. removes old stains in a wonderful way.
Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazars.
RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

WONDERFUL FORETELLING.
Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Rs. 1 only: 5 years' reading Rs. 3 1st Part life reading in 10 items Rs. 10. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nowara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my lifetime experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to S. N. Pillai, Proprietor, THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

HEADACHE
Neuralgia and all nerve pains promptly yield to the action of Phenalgin. A few doses reduce blood pressure and tranquilise the nervous system, with the result that all nerve pains disappear.
PHENALGIN
is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.
Supplied in bottles containing 25 × 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.
Sole Agents:—
E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.
Manufacturing Chemists, Mitcham, Eng.

IMPORTANT NOTICE
TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.
RAWLPLUGS
In view of the wide-spread demand we have the pleasure to announce that Special Jumping Bits for boring TRAP ROCK are now being supplied by our Principals, The Rawlplug Co., Ltd., London.
Besides the usual small sizes Rawlplugs are now also made in super sizes, the largest 2" x 3/4" being capable of withstanding a pull of nearly 4 tons.
With Rawlplugs wall fixtures of any sort can be fixed nearly yet firmly without damage to the wall, and moreover with enormous saving of time and labour. In use all over India.
Literature and price list can be obtained from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab:—
H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.,
17/19, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telegrams: "NOXID" Telephone No. 2078.

KARNATAK P. C. C.

MEMBERS RESIGN.

ORGANISATION OF CONGRESS WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, July 15.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee met at Belgaum on July 12 to consider the question of adopting the Ahmedabad A. I. C. C. resolutions 1 and 3 relating to spinning and the five boycotts together with other questions. Before the meeting commenced, 18 members together with the President, Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Vice-President, Sjt. Shreenivasrao Koujalgi, and others tendered their resignations. But the question of accepting their resignations was deferred and other questions regarding the approval of the balance-sheet for the year 1923 and the budget for the current year were discussed. The question of the disputes between the various State Congress Committees at Bangalore and Mysore was then taken up and it was resolved that the Congress Committee at Bangalore with Mr. J. Bheemarao as the President should not be affiliated to the K. P. C. C. and that no one should have any dealings with it or Mr. J. Bheemarao as its President. The question of giving direct affiliation to the Congress Committee at Teerthahalli, a taluka in Mysore State, was then discussed and a Committee consisting of Sjt. Shreenivasrao Kouja'gi, Sjt. Hanmantrao Koujalgi and Sjt. Krishtrao Mudhwedker was appointed to visit Mysore and Bangalore to settle all the disputes and report as to how to organize Congress constructive programme in the Mysore State, according to the provisions of the Congress constitution. In discussing the budget the Committee has done one good thing this time by sanctioning Rs. 2,000 for Congress propaganda in the province and Rs. 500 to the Karnatak Sikshan Samiti for publishing text-books for the national schools in Karnatak subject, of course, to the approval of the past year's report by the Working Committee.

After the routine business was over, the question of nominating the President for the ensuing Belgaum Congress was taken up and it was unanimously resolved that the name of Mahatmaji alone should be proposed. Mr. D. V. Belvi, M.L.A., alone voted against it. Then the Committee adjourned till 9 p.m. specially to allow sufficient time to discuss the most important topic of the day, namely, the spinning and boycott resolutions. The discussion began by Mr. Anantrao Jalihal proposing the acceptance of the A. I. C. C. resolutions *in toto*. Mr. Shreenivasrao Koujalgi brought another resolution that Congress work in Karnatak will greatly suffer if the resolutions in question were adopted by the K. P. C. C. at this critical time and that therefore the K. P. C. C. recommends to the A. I. C. C. to re-consider its position and suspend the abovementioned resolutions till the end of the current year and concentrate its attention on Khaddar with a view to bringing about an effective boycott of foreign cloth even allowing the use of Indian mill cloth if necessary, and Hindu-Moslem unity, and the removal of untouchability. Mr. Shreenivasrao maintained that the resolutions were *ultra vires* and were not binding upon any subordinate Congress Committees and that he had no objection to remain on any Executive Committee in spite of the resolutions. Mr. Dharwadker brought in another resolution to adopt the A. I. C. C resolutions and recommend to the A. I. C. C. to reconsider its position. All the three foregoing resolutions were put to vote and were lost. Finally Dr. Hardiker's resolution to adopt the Ahmedabad A. I. C. C. resolutions and then ask all the subordinate Congress Committees to call the meetings of the voters in their own districts to ascertain their opinion on the resolutions and the reports before the 1st of September was passed by a majority. Thus the most important debate ended at 1 a.m. at night and as a result of it the resignations of the President, the Vice-President and other members were accepted and the election of the succeeding office-bearers and the members had to be postponed for want of quoram.

CONGRESS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

The general body meeting of the Belgaum Congress Reception Committee met at Belgaum the next day finally to elect the office-bearers, the Managing Committee and the various sub-committees for carrying out the work of arranging for the ensuing Congress. About 150 members were present. There was much enthusiasm among the members present. After a short introductory speech by Sjt. Gangadharrao Deshpande on the great responsibility before the Committee the election work began. Sjt. Gangadharrao was unanimously elected Chairman of the Reception Committee. But he said that he would not have accepted the post so kindly conferred upon him if his doubt as to whether the Ahmedabad A. I. C. C. resolutions would be applicable even to the Reception Committee had not been solved by the Working Committee resolution stating that they were not so applicable. He read the resolution and said that he had accepted the post. Then it was resolved that, for the present, there should be no limit to the number of Vice-Chairmen's posts and 15 persons including Messrs. Belvi, Shreenivasrao Koujalgi, Karnad, Sadashivarao and V. N. Jog were unanimously elected. But strange to say that Sjt. Shreenivasrao Koujalgi, who argued the previous night that the A. I. C. C. resolutions were *ultra vires* and not binding, refused to accept the post of Vice-Chairmanship on the ground that in his opinion the Ahmedabad A. I. C. C. resolutions were applicable to the elective bodies and posts of the Reception Committee also and that his conscience dictated that he should not accept any posts in the Reception Committee. However the Committee accepted his resignation on his assurance that he would do all to further the R. C.'s work by remaining outside.

Then the elections of the three General Secretaries, Messrs. Bheemrao Potdar, Babasaheb Somanna and Madhawarao Kembhavi, and two treasurers, 16 sub-committees with 16 secretaries for them and a main Executive Committee of 60 members including 22 office-bearers and 38 members from various parts of Karnatak were over. The budget was then taken up. After a careful scrutiny of the various items for full 3 hours the expenditure side on the budget amounting to about 2 lakhs and a quarter was unanimously adopted. Dr. Hardeker's proposal for Rs. 20,000 for volunteer organization was seriously opposed by Mr. Vithalrao Joshi and on Dr. Hardiker's consenting to accept only Rs. 10,000 the said sum was sanctioned without much discussion. On the whole the foundation work of the R. C. is well begun. It is hoped that there will be a grand response for the work in Karnatak and the Belgaum Congress will be a grand success.

TARAKESHWAR SATYAGRAHA

FURTHER ARRESTS AND CONVICTION S

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

TARAKESHWAR, July 16.

Sixteen Satyagrahis were arrested to-day The Deputy Magistrate of Serampore sentenced to-day six Satyagrahis to three months' rigorous imprisonment, five to two months' rigorous, nine to 3 months' simple, ten to two months' simple and one to one day's simple imprisonment each.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY GOORKHAS,

30 RY. "COOLIES" INJURED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Last night a serious riot took place near the East Indian Loco shed at Bamangachi which was the scene of a disturbance on the last Bakr-Id Day between some of the Loco men and some Gurkhas of the Watch and Ward Department when the latter were assaulted for arresting a member of the engine crew. It is believed that the present trouble had been a sequel to it. Last night when several coolies of the Loco shed Traffic Department, and coolies of a ballast train were either sleeping or preparing their meals, about 150 to 200 Gurkhas went to the place and entered the quarters of the employees by breaking open the doors and began to belabour the sleeping men with lathis. They also inflicted injuries on the coolies with kukris. A Bengalee clerk who intervened was assaulted with kukris. By the time the police arrived the rioters disappeared. Thirty coolies were injured and they were removed to hospital. The condition of ten of them is considered serious. Police have arrested five Gurkhas.

SMUGGLED OPIUM SEIZED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 16.

350 lbs. of Chinese opium, valued at over Rs. 10,00,000, were seized yesterday after an encounter with the smugglers by the Excise party. The opium was being removed in sampan from the S.S. "Seangbee" which arrived at Port the day previous. Two of the smugglers were arrested.

SEARCH OF MAHSUD GANG

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, July 16.

News from South Waziristan shows that the scouts have lately been having a busy time with the Mahsud raiding gangs On 5th July a picket of scouts was ambushed near Sararogha in which three were killed and two wounded and three rifles were lost. The gang also suffered casualties The scouts were again engaged later in the day with another party of Mahsuds who do not appear to have belonged to the previous gang. Three days later the scouts encountered another gang near Sarwakai. The latest information is that various other detachments are still out searching for other Mahsud gangs with whom they hope square accounts for the ambuscade on the 5th.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

The following is the General Summary of the season and crop reports of the Presidency for the last week:—

There was rain in parts of the Presidency proper including the Indian States. It was good and sufficient in parts of Gujarat Konkan and Karnatak; but was partial and insufficient elsewhere. Sowing and transplantation of kharif crops continues in places where there is sufficient moisture. There was no rain in Sind. Water in canals is rising and is generally sufficient and sowing generally continues. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient except in parts of East Khandesh, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch and Southern Maratha Country States. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Nawabshah West Khandesh, Poona, Satara, Karnatak, Kathiawar Baroda, Palanpur, Cutch, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 17.

The monsoon has extended in the Central Provinces but weakened in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, United Provinces, Central India, East Konkan, and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces and South-East Madras.

A few falls occurred in Upper Burma, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Akyab three inches; Tavoy and Kyaukpyu four, Toungoo one; Myitkyina and Silchar one and a half; Sibsagar and Cox's Bazar one, Ranchi one and a half; Naya Dumka two, Cawnpore and Jhansi one; Mainpuri one and a half; Mussooree three, Simla one and a half; Nowgong three; Jubbulpore four; Marmagao two; Trivandrum three; Coimbatore two and Kodaikanal three.

Forecast:—No large change.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 17th July 1924.	Total since 1st June 1924.	June 1st to 17th July 1923	June 1st to 17th July 1922
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 03	21 16	41 97	37 90
Fort (St. George's Hospital) ..	0 05	22 88	41 26	34 52
Esplanade (Gok, Tej. Hospital) ..	0 04	19 92	44 69	35 87
Byculla (J. J. Hospital) ..	0 06	25 15		38 12

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, July 16.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.	Fahr	29.622 in.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg.		
Temperature of Air	82.6	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	78.8	"
Dew Point	77.1	"
Relative humidity of Air ..	84%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) ..	9.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87.0	"
Minimum " "	79.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.. ..	221	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.07	inches.
Total fall during month ..	13.70	"
Do. do. year ..	21.16	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th July	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	July	h. m.	ft. in	July	h. m.	ft. in
Th.	17	11 16	29 11	17	4 34	14 4
		23 11	27 9		17 30	17 10
F.	18	12 0	30 3	18	5 22	14 3
		0 0	27 11			
Sat	19	12 43	30 3	19	6 7	14 6
		0 0	0 0		19 26	17 2
Sun	20	1 35	27 3	20	7 33	16 2
		14 3	29 0		20 25	17 5
M.	21	2 20	26 7	21	8 14	17 5
		14 41	28 0		21 15	17 10
Tu	22	3 9	25 9	22	8 56	18 9
		15 19	26 10		22 3	18 4
W.	23	4 2	24 11	23	9 42	20 0
		15 57	25 10		22 54	18 9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th July 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear over the north of the province and in general lightly to moderately clouded over the south. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and Ambala. Maximum and minimum temperatures were both higher than usual at the former station and the minimum alone at Multan. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 106 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri has had 1.25" of rain, Cawnpore 0.90," Jhansi 1.15" and Allahabad 0.10." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and at Agra the air is damper than usual. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in the whole of the province and the minimum at Mainpuri only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.34" of rain. Skies are clear over the north of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is below normal at Ajmer and Kotah. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Rajputana; the minimum was almost normal in the division. The thermometer rose yesterday to 11 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity in defect except in north Gujarat and west Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was generally above normal; the minimum was higher than usual at Rajkot and lower at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 3.80" of rain, Saugor 0.65" and Raipur 0.49." Skies are in general heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jubbulpore and in defect in the south of the province. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the west of the division; the minimum was almost normal.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri has had 0.69" of rain and Marmagao 2.00." Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 87.0 deg. (3 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 80.2 deg. (3 deg. above normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over north-east Hyderabad and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect. Temperature was slightly higher than usual in the whole of the division.

General Remarks.—Information from Malabar is almost wholly wanting. The monsoon has been active in the United Provinces, the east Central Provinces and on the west coast of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and the United Provinces, and local in the Central Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in east Rajputana, the Bombay Deccan and south-east Madras. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Trivandrum 3.45in. and Coimbatore 2.43in.

Forecast:—Large change is not likely next 24 hours.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 16th July 1924 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been active in Burma, the Gangetic plain and the south of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India East, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the east Central Provinces Mysore, southeast Madras, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, northeast Baluchistan, east Rajputana, the West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Victoria Point, Mergui, Moulmein, Bassein, three inches; Tavoy, Akyab four; Kyaukpyu five; Rangoon, Diamond Island one and a half; Toungoo two; Myitkyina, Chittagong, Midnapore, one; Cox's Bazar two; Patna, Gorakhpur one and a half; Lucknow, Chakrata two; Bareilly one; Dehra Dun; Dalhousie and and a half; Nowgong two; Sutna one.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON THURSDAY, THE 17TH OF JULY 1924.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan		0.76	1.51	—0.75
Rawalpindi		?	5.84	?
Lahore		2.02	4.63	—2.61
Hissar		2.75	3.56	—0.81
Ambala		4.17	7.97	—3.80
Delhi		3.94	7.81	—3.87
United Provinces—				
Agra		4.19	7.65	—3.46
Mainpuri	1.25	8.30	8.89	+1.41
Jhansi	1.15	10.08	10.83	—0.75
Cawnpore	0.90	13.54	8.18	+5.36
Allahabad	0.10	5.05	10.59	—5.54
Sind—				
Jacobabad			0.67	—0.67
Karachi			2.44	—2.44
Rajputana—				
Ajmer		0.52	6.23	—5.71
Jaipur	0.34	6.27	6.87	—0.60
Kotah		7.86	9.20	—1.34
Mount Abu		7.03	15.71	—8.68
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj		0.07	5.10	—5.03
Dwarka		0.02	6.45	—6.43
Veraval		5.33	7.27	—1.94
Rajkot		9.04	10.94	—1.45
Bhavnagar Para ..		3.86	7.45	—3.59
Gujarat—				
Surat	0.01	18.65	17.72	+0.93
Ahmedabad		3.02	10.23	—7.21
Deesa		2.09	6.76	—4.67
Central India West—				
Neemuch		3.28	8.82	—5.54
Indore		6.75	11.16	—4.41
Central Provinces—				
Jubbulpore	3.80	20.02	16.47	+3.55
Saugar	0.65	5.60	13.94	—8.34
Hoshangabad ..		6.11	13.95	—7.84
Khandwa		3.77	9.98	—6.21
Akola		4.80	10.58	—5.78
Amraoti		7.57	11.68	—4.11
Nagpur		10.76	16.85	—6.09
Chanda		11.36	16.75	—5.39
Raipur	0.49	8.53	16.16	—7.63
Konkan—				
Bombay	0.03	21.16	34.07	—1291
Ratnagiri	0.69	67.79	47.96	+1983
Mormugao	2.00	67.16	47.60	+1956
Karwar				
Bombay Deccan—				
Malegaun		4.11	7.00	—2.89
Ahmednagar ..		4.86	6.96	—2.10
Poona	0.02	3.63	8.50	—4.87
Sholapur	0.02	3.01	7.09	—4.08
Bijapur		0.67	4.55	—3.88
Belgaum	0.14	25.66	16.50	+9.13
Hyderabad—				
Aurangabad ..		6.78	8.56	—1.78
Nizamabad (Indur)..		3.56	10.68	—7.12
Hyderabad		8.18	7.92	+0.26
Malabar—				
Mangalore				
Calicut				
Cochin				
Ceylon—				
Colombo	0.48	12.41	11.32	+1.09
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore—				
Masulipatam ..	0.02	4.87	8.12	—3.25
Bellary		2.17	2.79	—0.62
Cuddapah	0.04	4.60	5.17	—0.57
Madras		7.38	3.88	+3.50
Bangalore		8.11	5.24	+2.87
Coimbatore.. ..	2.43	13.26	2.46	+10.80
Trichinopoly ..		0.1·	2.15	—1.97
Negapatam		0.67	2.28	—1.61

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(THURSDAY, July 17.)

Lieut. L. A. Lawrence, 1st Yemen Infantry, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, in addition to his military duties with effect from the 17th June, 1924, vice Captain W. Booker.

Mr. A. G. Gray to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Mr. Shapurji Darashah to act temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. A. W. S. Barnard, transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. Valabdas Parumal Gajria to be temporary Deputy Collector for six months and do duty in Sind vice Mr. Syed Aminuddin, I.C.S., transferred.

Mr. R. D. Indolikar, Special Land Acquisition Officer, Nila Mula Project, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, leave on average pay for three months.

Engineer Lieutenant-Commander H. O. Webb R.I.M., Second Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, has been appointed to officiate as Principal Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Government of Bombay during the absence on leave of Engineer Lieutenant-Commander E. S. Borner, R.I.M.

Mr. V. P. Bokil, Officiating Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, East Khandesh, to officiate as Professor of History and Method at the Secondary Training College, Bombay.

Mr. J. R. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S., to act as a member of the Board of Trustees under the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Act, 1898, vice Sir Lawless Hepper, Kt., proceeded on leave.

Mr. A. W. Hanckel, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.Sc., Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for one year and eight months, with effect from the 1st September, 1924 or subsequent date of relief, with permission to retire from His Majesty's service at the end of his leave.

Mr. Shantaram Balkrishna Kshetramade, B.A., B.E., Acting Executive Engineer, Southern District, Jamrao Canal, is granted leave on average pay for three months with effect from the 16th August 1924 or the subsequent date of relief.

PERODONT

(GERMAN)

Antiseptic Tooth Paste.

PERODONT — Protects teeth from putrifaction.
PERODONT — removes bad odour of the mouth.
PERODONT — is free of injurious ingredients.

Can be had from:—

THE POPULAR PHARMACY,

GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

Branch:—
Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM. 'Phone No: 40784.

SENSATIONAL END OF DACOITY CASE.

WRONG PERSONS COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, July 14.

To-day came to a sudden and dramatic close at the Thana Criminal Sessions a case of somewhat sensational character in which four Pardesis, namely, Mabarachand, Ragubi, Chaboo and Baldeo, residing in different places in the suburbs, had been charged with dacoity.

The magisterial enquiry into the case, prior to its committal to the Sessions was conducted by Mr. Modak, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, at Bandra.

Bai Sunderbai, the complainant, in her deposition before the magistrate repeated the allegations she had made in her complaint to the police. She said she lived in a house at Santa Cruz with a boarder by the name of Soobasing; that on the morning of 16th May at about 1-30 a gang consisting of the four accused and others broke into the house and that accused Nos. 1 and 2 assaulted her while Nos. 3 and 4 belaboured Soobasing. They had on their persons several injuries inflicted with knives. A booty consisting of ornaments of the value of Rs. 200 and Rs. 20 in cash was taken away. To overawe the two inmates the dacoits fired gun shots on entering and also on leaving the premises.

When the case was called out in the Sessions Court to-day, Mr. Shringarpure, the public prosecutor, brought it to the notice of the Court that he had instructions from the District Magistrate to move the Court to allow the case to be withdrawn. Upon hearing the plea of 'nolli prosequi' the Court allowed the withdrawal of the case.

What led to this sudden dramatic collapse is as follows. While the accused were detained in custody as under-trial prisoners the Suburban police had rounded up a well-organised and dangerous gang of dacoits alleged to be responsible for many a nocturnal raid in the suburbs. Some of these men, it appears actually confessed that they were really the persons who had committed the dacoity in the house of the complainant and as a matter of fact ornaments were recovered from parties mentioned by these persons which were identified by the complainant as belonging to her and which had been robbed on the night of the dacoity. This together with other facts furnished an amazing counterblast to the whole evidence upon which the present case was instituted.

PATHANS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, July 14.

There have been within the last few months a series of "Revolver Cases" disposed of by Mr. Modak, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate at the Palli Hill Court, Bandra. In all these cases the accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment as a deterrent punishment.

The last case that came up before Mr. Modak was sent on by him for trial to the City Magistrate, Mr. Gunjikar who also sentenced the two accused Pathans Mahomed and Rajaballi to-day to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. In this case the accused were found guilty of having in their possession a five-chambered revolver and ten cartridges which were found in a trunk in their room in the Development Department Chawl behind the Andheri Police Station.

It is remarkable that all these cases were detected by Sub-Inspector Joseph Caetano Arango, of the Andheri Police.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 28th week of 1924, i.e. the week ended the 12th instant, the total mortality 510 was 78 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate resigerted was 21.39. These figures compare favourably with those for the 28th week of 1923 when the mortality was 543 and death-rate 23.14 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 when the average mortality was 743 and death-rate 34.77.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was nil and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 178 as against 1 and 221 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 147 were among infants under one year of age; 9 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera caused 1 attack and 1 death. Small-pox caused 23 attacks and 18 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 370 and compares favourably with that for the 28th week of 1923 when the figure was 340 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923) viz: 336.

CITY'S HEALTH.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 16th July 1924 to 6 a.m. of 17th July 1924:

Small-pox attacks 4, death 1; Cholera attack 1, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 79
Total mortality this day last year 88.

COCOGEM

COCOGEM FOR COOKING.

Foods fried in bazar ghee or crude oils are the frequent cause of indigestion. These oils smoke and burn at low cooking temperatures leaving the food only half cooked but heavy and indigestible with absorbed oil.

Try Cocogem for frying and you will be agreeably surprised, Cocogem, the pure vegetable shortening, permits a higher cooking temperature and food cooked in superheated Cocogem is light, palatable and digestible.

TRY A TIN TO-DAY

Sold Everywhere.

Distributors for Bombay (excluding Sindh)

Nowroji Hormusji & Co.,

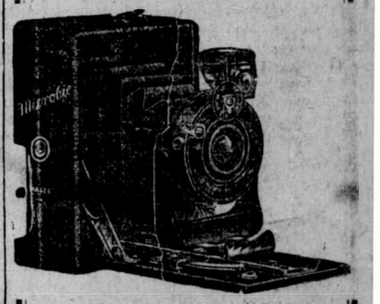
227, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

Four illustrated booklets free from Cocogem Box H Tatapuram, Cochin State.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

AGFA

PHOTO PRODUCTS



THE WONDERFUL

IHAGEE REFLEX CAMERAS.

The Cheapest on the market

Prices: Rs. 16/- and 21/-

AGENTS:

Continental Photo Stores,

73, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

USE NOTHING BUT

Zam-Buk

for All Your SKIN TROUBLES

PROOF that Zam-Buk fulfils its claim to be "The World's Great Healer" is to be found ten thousand-fold in the remarkable cures it performs.

Ordinary ointments and "dressings" containing raw animal fats and cheap mineral drugs lie uselessly on the surface skin. They cannot possibly do the same good as Zam-Buk, whose refined curative essences the pores readily absorb.

GETS TO THE REAL ROOT OF DISEASE.

Thus Zam-Buk exerts a soothing, purifying and germ-destroying influence in tissues far below the surface skin where eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, blood-poison, etc., have their roots. Fiery irritation is subdued in a wonderful way by Zam-Buk, germs are swiftly destroyed, tissues are cleansed of inflammation and disease, and painful sores, rashes and eruptions are quickly cured.

In addition to its other unique properties Zam-Buk grows new skin in a wonderful way. It is always to be relied upon for speedy healing of cuts, burns, insect bites, stings, etc.

CONTAINS NO ANIMAL FAT IS PURELY HERBAL

Zam-Buk "RUB IT IN"

FOR CUTS BRUISES · BURNS SCALDS · PILES · ECZEMA ITCH · DELHI SORES · BAD LEGS PRICKLY HEAT · ULCERS · RINGWORM BOILS · ABSCESSES · CHRONIC SORES BITES & STINGS · SPRAINS · RHEUMATISM

झामबक

Be Sure & Get a Box Like This

ZAM-BUK—The Great Herbal Skin-Cure is obtainable only in sealed packages. Of chemists and medicine dealers all over the world or from The Zam-Buk Mfg. Co., Leeds, Eng. Rs. One per box or Rs. 2-4 (family size).

I.2.

AVERY

304

REPAIR ALL MAKES AND SIZES OF WEIGHBRIDGES AND SCALES

DOUGALL Rd. BOMBAY.

THE MOST WONDERFUL AND THE ACCOMPLISHER OF THE MOST UNOBTAINABLE VOWS.

"OM NAMO SIDDHAM"

THE SOVEREIGN YANTRA.

THIS YANTRA IS USEFUL TO ALL THE RACES ALIKE.

These "OM NAMO SIDDHAM" Sovereign Yantras were prepared on the 20th March, 1924, the Nowroz day an auspicious omen or the Parsi's New Year's day in the planet Mars by worshipping for 40 days continually.

KOTIE-ASHRAM—JHANSI (INDIA).

Should this Yantra do not prove useful would return its cost.

Holy Vedas, Quran and Bible are the word of God and where there is the Creator God there are the goddesses of fortune (Lakshmi,) Dharma, accomplishment (Arth,) Carnal desire (Kam,) Salvation (Moksh,) and the goddesses of fortune (Riddhi,) and Supernatural Powers (Siddhi,) always remain present in person with their folded hands. They are Yantras through which gods, Saints (Rishis,) Ascetics (Munis,) Monks (Mahatmas,) Prophets and the worshippers (Faqirs,) had obtained supervision and are obtaining now on all the works by showing their wonderful powers. They are Yantras through which cause killing, fascination, perplexity, enchantment, arresting or stopping men and animal, wealth restoration, torment the bodies of others, getting childless the birth of a child, keep protection of body, keep from an evil eye or any other magic, evil spirits and keep protection, concord and love and such many worldly deeds are done.

Only a few days ago that I have prepared this matchless "Om Namo Siddham Yantra" of 16 columns with great diligence and it is superior of all as well as Vishnu among gods, Ganges among rivers, Himalayas among Mountains, Kalp-Braksh or the giver of every fruit among the trees, King Indra among Rajas, goddess Durga among goddesses, a Brahman among the four sects of mankind, Cupid in beauty and Kuber or the Indian Plutus in riches etc., likewise "Om Namo Siddham," the best Yantra is the god Yantra of all the Yantras.

Through this Yantra all the worldly good and bad works are done and by always keeping it tied in neck or on the arm, accomplishment of every desire is caused and everyone deals him with love and he is respected in every place, also the enemy is stuned. No Magic effects him and it saves from every misery and evil.

The Yantra in silver case is offered for Rs. 7-8. and the same engraved on gold leaf for Rs. 15. only.

Address:— KOTIE-ASHRAM Toria Vali Jivan-Shan-Data, JHANSI. (INDIA).

"THE GITA AND THE CORAN".

To the Editor

Sir,—There is one passage in the able and interesting letter of Munshi Ahammad Khan in your issue of last Friday to which I wish to refer.

He says:—"God does not and cannot become man—How can the infinite become finite. . . the Unchangeable Changeable. If man is God or a part of Him then it is God who commits adultery and not man etc. Now, I find a difficulty here. For example, as God is infinite, He must embrace all that is finite, because the whole must include the part.

And if the learned Munshi claims that God "created" the Universe, and as there is manifest imperfection in that universe, then whence came imperfection, if God is perfect? But what I wish to observe in this connexion is this.

A religion is necessarily compounded of many essences, and is sure to be mingled with foreign ingredients, some worthy, some unworthy; but these accessories cannot account for its vitality, for its adaptation to various ages, and for its acceptance by all conditions of men.

It is reasonable to accept the life of Christ depicted in the Gospels, together with the general account given of his teachings as a narrative substantially true. I submit that the most essential element in Christianity is its conception of a human God; of a God, in the first place not apart from the Universe, not outside it and distinct from it, but immanent in it, yet not immanent only, but actually incarnate, incarnate in it and revealed in the Incarnation.

The nature of God is displayed in part by everything, to those who have eyes to see, but is displayed most clearly and fully by the highest type of existence, the highest experience to which the process of evolution has so far opened our senses. By what else indeed can it conceivably be rendered manifest? Naturally the conception of Godhead is still only indistinct and partial, but, so far as we are able to grasp it, we must reach it through recognition of the extent and intricacy of the cosmos, and more particularly through the highest type and loftiest spirited development of man himself. "No man hath seen God at any time; the only begotten Son, which is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared Him. (John. 1. 18.)

The perception of a human God, or of a God in the form of humanity, is a perception which welds together Christianity and Pantheism and "Paganism" and Philosophy. It has been seized and travestied by Camtists; whose God is rather limited to the human aspect, instead of being only revealed through it. It has been preached by some Unitarians though reverently denied by others, and by Jews, who have felt that God could not be incarnate in man:

"This be far from thee, Lord." It has been recognised and even exaggerated by Catholics, who have almost lost the humanity in the divinity, though they tend to restore the balance by practical worship of the Mother and of canonical saints.

But whatever its unconscious treatment by the sects may have put, this idea—the humanity of God or the divinity of man—I conceive to be the truth which constituted *the Chief* secret and inspiration of Jesus of Nazareth.

"I and the Father are one,"

"My Father worketh hitherto, and I work."

"The Son of Man" and equally

"The Son of God."

"Before Abraham was I am." I am in the Father and the Father in Me" and though admittedly "My Father is greater than I," yet "he that hath seen Me hath seen the Father" and "he that believeth on me hath everlasting life."

The world has been slow to grasp the meaning of all this. The conception of Godhead formed by some devout philosophers and mystics has quite rightly been so immeasureably vast though still utterly inadequate and beneath reality, that the notion of God revealed in human form—born, suffering tormented, killed—has been utterly incredible.

"A crucified prophet, yes, but a crucified God!

I shudder at the blasphemy." (Kingsley's Hypatia) yet that apparent blasphemy is the soul of Christianity. It calls upon us to recognise and worship a crucified, an executed God.

The genuine Humanity of Christ is now manifest and clear enough, though that too has been in danger of being lost. There have been efforts to ignore it, and many to confuse it, attempts are still made to regard Him as isolated and unique, rather than as the first-fruits of humanity, the first-born among many brethren.

It is orthodox to maintain that Christ's birth was miraculous and his death portentous, that his very body rose and ascended into heaven—whatever that collocation of words may mean.

But such an attempt at exceptional glorification of his body is a pious heresy—a heresy which misses the truth lying open to our eyes. Whatever happened to him may happen to any one of us, provided we attain the requisite *altitude*. That is what he urged again and again. "Be born again." "Be ye perfect." "Ye are the sons of God." My Father and your father, my God and your God."

The ideas of development and progress extend even to God Himself, according to the Christian conception.

"My Father worketh hitherto and I work,"

"It is the spirit that worketh in us."

So we return to the initial idea:—

The Christian idea of God is not that of a being outside the Universe above its struggles and advances, looking on and taking no part in the process, *solely* exalted, beneficent, self-determined, and complete, no, it is also that of a God who loves, who yearns, who suffers, who keenly laments the rebellions and misguided activity of *free agents* brought into being *by Himself* as *part* of *Himself*. It is a marvellous and bewildering thought but it is I submit the revelation of Christ. Whether it be considered blasphemous or not—and in his own day it certainly was considered blasphemous—this was the idea he grasped during those 40 days of solitary communion and never subsequently let go. This is the truth which has been reverberating down, the ages ever since. A God that could understand, that could suffer, that could sympathise, that had felt the extremity of human anguish, the agony of bereavement, had become acquainted with the pangs of death. This is the extraordinary conception of Godhead to which we have thus far risen. "This is my beloved Son."

The Christian God is revealed as the incarnate Spirit of humanity or rather the incarnate spirit of humanity is recognised as a real intrinsic part of God.

"The Kingdom of Heaven is within you"—surely one of the most inspired utterances ever moulded by the lips of man. The great truth was boldly displayed when a little child was placed in the midst and was regarded as a symbol of the Deity.

"For of such is the Kingdom of Heaven," It is displayed also in the Gita and the Upanishads.—Yours, etc.,

Poona, July 15.

OBSERVER.

ID FESTIVAL.

DISTURBANCE AVERTED AT BANDRA.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, July 14.

To-day what might have turned out to be a very serious fracas at Nowpada was averted by the timely arrival of the Police on the scene of disturbance. Nowpada has been from time immemorial a locality inhabited by Mahomedans of the Cocani caste whose hereditary occupation has been the keeping of milch cattle stables. Of late, it appears, a large number of Purdesis, who are Hindus, have settled at Nowpada who also deal in milk. In the forenoon some Bhayas it is alleged threatened the Mahomedans that if they attempted to do anything like cow-killing in their midst in celebration of their 'Id' they would make short work of them with their 'lathis.' At this time there was a crowd of 200 Bhayas on the war path, armed with lathis, while there was an equal number of Mahomedans but without any weapon who protested that they would not tolerate any interference with their time honoured custom of having their 'Gai-ki-coorbani.' As from words the parties were about to come to blows, Inspector Ring with a strong party of police swooped down upon the scene and succeeded in bringing the Bhayas to their senses and making them realize that whatever might be their private religious sentiments regarding cow slaughter they had no right whatever to interfere with the Mahomedans in sacrificing the cow in a place assigned for the purpose. ...

There has never been as in Bandra any communal trouble for racial of religious reasons. On the contrary Hindus and Moslems have always lived here on terms of sincere amity and the disturbance which was sought to be created is supposed to be the work of a handful of Bhayas who it is alleged more out of business rivalry than on any other account are reported to bring about racial disunion.

WHERE DOCTORS ARE FEW AND FAR BETWEEN

BABY'S OWN TABLETS SAFEGUARD CHILDREN'S LIVES.

Parents who live "up-country," or in places remote from cities and towns find Baby's Own Tablets a wonderful help and comfort in the home. A Canadian remedy for the ordinary ailments of infants and small children, the prompt use of these Tablets has saved many little lives. And they are guaranteed to be absolutely free from opiates, narcotics or other harmful drugs.

Most of the troubles of childhood originate in disordered stomach and bowels. Baby's Own Tablets quickly relieve infantile indigestion, colic and constipation, check diarrhoea, reduce fever, allay teething pains, quiet the nerves and promote health-giving peaceful sleep in a perfectly natural way. They expel worms, are of great assistance in checking croup and colds. Chemists sell Baby's Own Tablets at 14 annas for a vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

"THE CO-OPERATORS' DAY."

The Secretary, the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute, Sind Branch writes:—The first Saturday of July every year is being observed as the Cooperator's day in most of the Co operating countries in the world. The day was celebrated for the first time at Hyderabad Sind in a becoming manner under the auspices of the Sind Branch of the Central Co-operative Institute Bombay. All the Co-operators and sympathisers in Sind were cordially invited. Notwithstanding the sowing season being in full swing, about 100 representatives of rural Co-operative societies attended, some having come from long distances.

Sores from Wrist to Elbow

"Completely Healed"

Our portrait is of Mr. John Kidd, of 17, Mill Lane, Kilmarnock, Scotland, who writes:—"My right arm became covered with sores from wrist to elbow and was useless for over two years. I tried different ointments and so-called cures, but they never did me any good. Then I tried your 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and the sores soon began to heal up and power began to come back to my arm, so I persevered with the Mixture, and after having four bottles am glad to say my arm is completely healed up and I have now the full use of it." In a further letter over a twelvemonth later Mr. Kidd writes: "I have had no return of my complaint; my arm is still as sound as a bell and never troubles me in the least."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious. *Of all dealers. Ask for and see you get—*

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon:—

Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Progress is Nature's Way

The growth and healthy development of the child shows this in so many ways; at first he is so helpless—soon he learns to crawl—then to walk—and later to run. In like way at the same time his mental powers and other faculties develop. Nature demands that the child's feeding too, should be progressive, adequate to build him up, and to keep pace with his increasing digestive capacity.

'Allenburys'

Progressive System of Infant Feeding

Modelled on Nature, supplies the foods specially adapted to baby's needs and powers of digestion. This system is not an experiment; its merits have been proved every day for the last forty years. To-day more than ever it is recognised by those who know from experience to be the highest standard of Infant Feeding.

Milk Food No. 1 — Birth to 3 months

Milk Food No. 2 — 3 to 6 months

Malted Food No. 3 — 6 months and onwards

Write for the 'Allenburys' Book, sent post free, a mine of useful information on the hundred and one points which arise from day to day affecting baby.

Post this Coupon To-day to

Allen & Hanburys Ltd.,

Special Representative for India:

Block E, Clive Buildings, Calcutta

COUPON

Mrs. .....

.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, the 'Allenburys' booklet on Infant Feeding and Management.

If I were G.O.C. I'd issue WEST END WATCHES to every son of a gun in the whole Army
I've always found that they will stand any amount of hard wear
May I introduce myself?—my name's Neverlate. You are quite right about WEST END WATCHES and I'd like to point out that the Company make a big range for you Officers as well as inexpensive designs for the Rank and File
West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
Illustrated Catalogue FREE.
A Watch of Accuracy
"The MATCHLESS"
NICKEL SILVER Rs. 21
FINE SILVER — „ 26

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

FREE

TO SMOKERS of **Imperial Specials**

Virginia Cigarettes

TINS OF 50
AND
PACKETS OF 10.

ONE "EVERSHARP" PENCIL (Silver-plated) - - - - - - for	25	Seals.
ONE PAIR MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES - - - - - - - for	25	„
ONE ATTRACTIVE VANITY CASE - - - - - - - - for	20	„
TWO PACKS of High-Class PLAYING CARDS - - - for	15	„

ONE RED SEAL similar to Facsimile shewn in each Corner is packed in every Tin of 50 Cigarettes

FIVE Empty 10's Packet FRONTS will be accepted as the equivalent of one Seal

Choose Your Present and Post Your Seals and Packet Fronts to Post Box 601, Calcutta.

COLLECTORS ARE RECOMMENDED TO SEND THEIR SEALS AND PACKET FRONTS BY REGISTERED POST

ARCADIAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

"His Master's Voice"

"His Master's Voice"

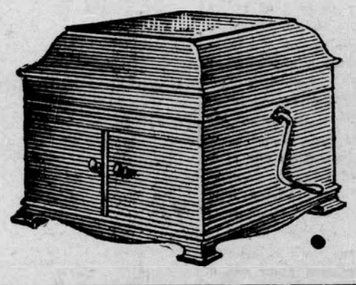
LATEST MODEL

Table-Grand, M-125, Rs. 300-0

THIS handsome model, made of solid teakwood to withstand the Indian climate, is highly polished in mahogany finish and fitted with all the latest exclusive "His Master's Voice" patents. Perfect tonal reproduction results from the high standard of manufacture associated with all "His Master's Voice" products.

Any authorised dealer will be pleased to demonstrate this model to you.

Write for name and address of the dealer in your district.



The Gramophone Co., Ltd.

Post Box 48 CALCUTTA — Post Box 118 BOMBAY

No. 338.

KURWA & KAJIJI,

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers & Contractors.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Engineers' & Contractors'

TOOLS

of every description.

Inquiries and correspondence invited.

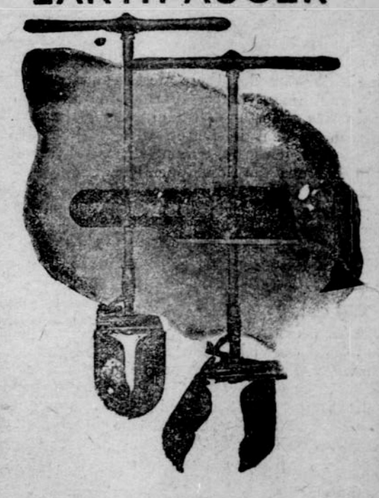
OFFICE AND SHOWROOM :

142-44 Abdul Reheman St., BOMBAY,

Telegram: KAVENKAY.

Telephone No. 20633.

EARTH-AUGER



ZANGI
Rs. 8-4

Latest Improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper.

Order any style V. P. on 7 days' approval Calender. Clip annas 8 a doz. ZANGI Inklets As. 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged ZANGI PEN AND INK MANUFACTURING Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI. TESTIMONIALS—ZANGI has faultlessly and faithfully served me for the last 5 or 6 years—Budh Ballah, Accountant, Naini Tal. (2) ZANGI, bought in 1917 works very satisfacterily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad—S. G. Pillai, Muntaon, Madras Presidency.

(3) The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type workmanship. Please send per return 2 more—W. F. St. Gore, Railway Stores, Iraq.

JUST UNPACKED ! ! !

Sweeping reductions in Cigarette making machines Rs. 2 each, hand embreidery machines for ladies Rs. 4 each; safety razors in nickel plated case with one dozen blades Rs. 1/12/0, fountain Pens English make Gold plated nibs Rs. 2/8/0 each, complete shaving set at Rs. 2/8/0 each, 14 Tools pocket safety, scissors at Rs. 2/8/0 each. Try the novelties of DUGAL BROS., 34 B. Brandreth Road Lahore.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.